Weather
Unsettled weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 76.7 and the minimum 68.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 87.9 and 70.7.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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CHINESE AT PARIS AT ELEVENTH HOUR REFUSE TO SIGN

Peking Announces Action Of Delegates Is Told In Message

CAUSE IS TRACED

Believed Refusal Due To Flood Of Protests That Were Sent To France

NOT AT CEREMONY

Message Tokio Picks Up Says Chinese Were Not At Versailles

The Chinese peace delegation to Paris did not sign the German peace treaty, it was officially announced by Peking last night. The Peking Government yesterday afternoon received a cablegram from the Paris delegation containing an official announcemet that the delegates, Messrs. Lu Cheng-hsiang, C. T. Wang, Wellington Koo, Alfred Sze, Hu Wei-teh and Wei Tsung-tsu, Chinese plenipotentiaries, refused to attach their signatures to the historical document of the world's greatest war.

Cause Of Action Seen

The action of the Chinese delegation, Peking believes, was the result of the flood of cable messages from hundreds of organisations in China that poured in upon the delegates at Paris. Whether final instructions from Peking not to sign unless provisions are made for the Shantung question were forwarded by the government has not been made known.

The receipt of the news of the action of the Chinese plenipotentiaries it is expected, will receive universal approval throughout the Republic and new moves are awaited to secure the restoration of the Shantung rights and the abrogation of the secret treaties. No disturbance is anticipated.

Expect Allied Sympathy

Most Chinese believe that the European powers and the United States are in sympathy with them in their refusal to concede the Shantung rights to Japan and the view is held that some of the Allies will actually give China a helping hand in the effort to restore the sovereign rights of Shantung.

According to instructions from Peking, the Chinese delegates will sign the Austrian treaty, whose fundamental stipulations concerning China will be similar to the treaty already concluded, only no concessions will be made by China to any other power. The signing of the Austrian treaty, it is believed, will place China in a position to befriend all the other Allies except Japan.

Tokio Picks Up Message That China Has Not Signed

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 1.—The papers today publish a message from Lyons picked up by the Ministry of Communication's wireless station, which, though mutilated, leads to the belief that the Chinese delegates have refused to sign the Treaty of Peace, causing a considerable stir among the other delegates.

The Government has no confirmation of this report up to the present.

Chinese Delegates Absent

Tokio, July 2.—Reuter's representative is authoritatively informed that the Chinese delegates absented themselves on the day the Treaty of Peace was signed, without notice and without giving any explanation.

Martial Law Order Closes Native City

Martial law was again declared in the Shanghai City yesterday by order of General Lu Yung-hsiang, the local Defense Commissioner. The action was taken as a result of a telegram from the Peking Cabinet, instructing the local authorities to take precautions against any disturbance that might result from the receipt of the news of the signing of the peace treaty.

The meeting of representatives of the Citizens' Union at the Public Recreation Grounds was disallowed yesterday in spite of the protest of a large number of agitators. Failing to hold the meeting, the representatives demanded to interview General Lu, who delegated Secretary Sung Chi-ching to see them. French Police authorities yesterday sealed up the premises used by the Citizens' Union on Avenue Joffre.

Posters appeared yesterday in the International Settlement, urging the shop-keepers to remain indoors in case the foreign community decides to hold an official celebration and to close their doors on the evening of the celebration day at 6 o'clock.

Noted Red Cross Aide Dies In Paris

Lady Arthur Paget.

Lady Arthur Paget, wife of General Sir Arthur Paget, and a leader in London's literary, artistic and social life, died in Paris recently of pneumonia that developed from influenza, according to a despatch from Paris. Lady Paget was a daughter of the late Paran Stevens, of Boston. She was a prominent worker in the hospitals in Servia, where she aided the American Red Cross, winning official praise even from the Austro-Hungarian Government. During the Boer War she gave the British Government a hospital ship, the Maine.

Disorderly Outbreak In Berlin Follows Signing Of Treaty

Mob Is Cleared From Streets By Soldiers---Hamburg Put Under Martial Law

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, June 25.—Rowdy demonstrations occurred at midnight arising from the acceptance of the Peace Treaty. The mob assaulted and robbed pedestrians and maltreated soldiers and there was repeated firing from roofs. Soldiers cleared the Alexanderplatz. Bands of robbers plundered the shops near the Stettin railway station, attacked arriving travelers, held up tramcars, deprived passengers of their pocket-books and took the rings off womens' fingers.

Later.—4,000 workmen in the Gruenwald railway shops have struck. Troops are protecting the railway stations.

Proclamation Is Issued

Berlin, June 24.—The Government has issued a proclamation to the German people stating:

"The first requirement is the fulfilment of the obligations of the Treaty of Peace; the second is work; the third is faithfulness to duty.

"The only way out of the darkness of this Treaty is the preservation of the Empire and the nation by unity and work."

Martial Law In Hamburg

Hamburg, June 25.—Martial Law has been proclaimed owing to serious disturbances arising from food adulteration and Spartacist activity. A number of persons have been killed or wounded. The Spartacists obtained possession of the main railway station, which was recaptured by citizen guards.

Hindenburg Talks Of Fighting

Berlin, June 26.—Replying to a request by the Minister of Defense on the 22nd for a statement of his attitude in view of the Entente's rejection of the German reservations, Marshal von Hindenburg stated that if hostilities were resumed the Germans were able to reconquer the Province of Posen and to maintain their frontiers on the East but they could hardly reckon on success in the West. A favorable issue was therefore very doubtful but, as a soldier, he must prefer an honorable fall to an ignominious peace.

A message from Hamburg states the insurgents now completely control Hamburg, whither General von Lettow Vorbeck has been ordered to proceed with a strong force to restore order.

Explosions Startle City As Magazine At Arsenal Is Destroyed By Flames

Heavy Bombardment Accompanies Burning Of Artillery Battalion's Ammunition Houses And Barracks At Kiangnan

With an almost night-long succession of explosions which brought thoughts of battle and bombardment to many residents of the Settlement, one of the artillery magazines of the Kiangnan Arsenal went up in flames last night in a conflagration which also destroyed barracks and stables, but, so far as could be learned at a late hour, resulted in no fatalities.

Thousands of shells were exploded during the course of the fire and for hundreds of yards about the flaming buildings the territory was showered with fragments of the burst cases, bits of iron and other debris, while the flashes could be seen from the far points of the International Settlement, quivering like summer lighting against the sky. Many of the missiles shot heavenward with trails like rockets bursting at considerable heights with a fine pyrotechnic effect and sending whizzing bits of metal clattering upon rooftops and down among the Chinese firemen and the soldiers and military police who were waging a hazardous fight against the blaze or maintaining guard lines about the affected zone.

Origin Is In Doubt

The fire started about 9 p.m. and last night nothing definite was known about its origin. One theory was that it had started in the stables of the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Artillery Brigade—the section whose quarters were the center of the outbreak. Another was that the point of origin was the powder magazine itself. Only one thing was agreed on by the majority—that the discovery of the blaze and the first explosion were practically simultaneous. The Central bell tower of the International Settlement first reported a fire and then notified Chief Officer M. W. Pett that explosions followed. This would tend to support the theory that the fire started outside the magazine. The barracks of the 2nd Battalion house 500 men and the stables for the unit's horses were full at the time of the outbreak. So far as could be learned both men and animals were removed to safety without accident.

The barracks and magazine are located something over half a mile from the main Arsenal buildings and are encircled by a mud wall. They stand on the east side of a wide piece of vacant ground near the river; the headquarters building being outside the wall.

Fight Blaze Under Fire

Under cover of the wall the Nantao firemen ran a line of hose to within range of the blaze and bravely played upon the burning building, though missiles were landing all around them. Many of the gendermerie and soldiery also were under fire but held their lines and maintained excellent order among the many residents living in the vicinity, being forced to take shelter every now and then, however, behind a wall or in a doorway as a whistling burst of shrapnel let loose over head.

The explosions came with the frequency of a violent bambardment at time, punctuated by deeper roars as a whole case of shell cases was affected at once by the flames. It was said that the magazine was one of the smaller ones but many thousands of rounds must have exploded. At midnight the bursts were still coming regularly but the barracks had been practically burnt out.

Stopped at the railway bridge on Arsenal Road at the entrance to the Chinese City, three reporters of THE CHINA PRESS were finally allowed to enter and taken to the scene of the fire at the Fourth Field Artillery Brigade barracks under escort of two Chinese army officers.

The reporters were allowed to approach within 300 yards of the exploding shells when they agreed to take the risk after having been warned by various details of Chinese soldiers officiating as fire-line guards.

Army officers remained with the newspaper men until shells burst so uncomfortably close that firemen manning hose playing on the blaze were obliged to seek shelter under an arch of bricks connecting two rows of hoses about 300 yards from the fire.

The officers showed the reporters every possible consideration and only ordered them to leave when pieces of shell and iron were consistently dropping on the sheltering arch.

Program Completed For Fourth Of July

Receptions At Consulate And Clubs, Ball Game And Dances Arranged

A weatherproof program—save for the annual baseball game—has been arranged for tomorrow's Independence Day celebration.

In accordance with the precedent established last year and owing also to the torn-up state of the U. S. Consular buildings, there will be no public reception at the Consulate this year. Instead Consul-General Sammons will give an official reception between the hours of 10:30 and 11:30 a.m. for his colleagues of the Consular Body, the army and navy officers who are here, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic fleet and his staff and officers of American warships in port, officials of the British and United States Courts and U. S. Postal Agency, staff of the S.V.C. and officers of the American Co., members of the Settlements' Municipal Councils, the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs and Chinese civil, military and naval officials and other officials.

Between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. the American Club will hold its annual reception and luncheon for members and their friends.

The ball game, which depends on the weather today and tomorrow, is scheduled to start at 3 p.m. and will be followed by a tennis-tea dansant at the Columbia Country Club from 5 to 8 p.m. for members of the American and Columbia Country Clubs and their friends.

In the evening there will be special dinners at the cafes and dances at the Astor House, Carlton and other places.

An Independence Day and Peace Celebration dinner will be given at the Astor House at 8:30 by Consul-General Sammons for his colleagues of the Consular Body and their wives and Admiral Rodgers and his staff and officers of the American naval vessels here and their wives.

The Canton Guild also will give a Fourth of July dinner at the Guild, 10 Ningpo Road.

Weimar Landesjaeger Try To Hang Erzberger

Reported Detachment Raided Castle But Vice President Had Made Escape

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, June 25.—The correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt at Weimar states a detachment of the Landesjaeger proceeded to the Castle and demanded that Erzberger, the Vice-Premier, should be delivered to them because they wanted to hang him. Erzberger had already fled to Erfurt.

Spinners In Britain Reject Settlement

Action Probably Means That Cotton Mill Strike Will Be Resumed

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 24.—The operative cotton spinners have rejected the proposed settlement.

JAPAN IS NOT PLANNING TO YIELD CHINESE LINES

Legation Denies Negotiations Are On At Peking To Abrogate Agreements

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 1.—The Japanese Legation states there is no truth in the report that negotiations are proceeding with the Waichiaopu with a view to the abrogation of the Kaomi-Hsuchow and the Tsinan-Shuntien Railway agreements.

Belgian Monarchs May Visit The U.S.

It is reported that King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold will come to America next Fall and tour the principal cities of the country. G. A. Aerts, Belgian Consul in Cincinnati, who is in New York, made the announcement that the reigning family would return the visit of America's Chief Executive.

INTENT TO MUZZLE PRESS DISCLAIMED BY COUNCIL

Letters To Senior Consul Urge Right Of Entry And Censorship Is Necessary

The following correspondence between the Council and the Senior Consul regarding the insertion of provision to license the press into the new Municipal by-laws which come before a special meeting of ratepayers next Thursday is contained in this week's Municipal Gazette:

Council Room,
Shanghai, June 25, 1919.

Sir.—In connection with the recent unrest attending the students' strike which ultimately affected the merchants and laboring classes of the Chinese community, I have the honor to emphasise the very serious disadvantages under which peace and order were maintained, in consequence of the absence of any express authority vested in the Council to enter and search premises upon which it is suspected that handbills or other matter calculated to incite to disorder are being printed. The procedure usual in normal times where under application is made to the court concerned, for a search warrant, involves delay that, under abnormal conditions such as those which the Settlement has recently experienced, is likely to result in very serious consequences. Under these circumstances and to enable the Council properly and efficiently to carry out the duty of preserving peace and good order, with which it is charged as the representatives of the community as a whole, I have the honor to request that the Consular Body may accord approval to such entry and search by the Council in times of unrest without warrant.

In making this request, I have the honor to emphasise that unless approval is accorded, the Council will in effect be charged with a duty, which it cannot properly perform, and further that refusal of approval may, upon a future occasion, be followed by results which can only be contemplated with grave concern.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SUFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium
and Senior Consul.

Council Room,
Shanghai, June 26, 1919.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 12 forwarding the text of the amended by-laws which are now proposed by the Consular Body.

These by-laws appear to be modelled on the lines of and to embody the more important of the provisions contained in the by-laws submitted by the Council at the annual meeting of ratepayers held on March 21, 1916, with the exception of the specific provision made in the latter for tramway regulations and for the licensing of the press, etc., and in the view that they will form a valuable addition to the existing code of Municipal by-laws, it is the Council's intention to submit

(Continued on Page 8)

GERMANS SECRETLY MOVE TO OPEN WAR IN EAST

Intercepted Message Reveals Purpose; Ukrainians And Poles Resume Fighting

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 25.—The Supreme Polish command has informed M. Clemenceau that it has intercepted in Silesia a German official telegram promising Government support in a war which is to be proclaimed in the east by the Prussian High Commissioners of Silesia and East Prussia and West Prussia.

The Polish Command emphasises that the Germans are thus already preparing to violate the conditions of Peace.

A note issued by M. Clemenceau on the subject of Poland quotes the letter intercepted by the Supreme Polish Command, namely:

The Intercepted Message

Posen, June 21.

The Government will sign. Nevertheless Horsing will proclaim for Silesia and Weg for West and East Prussia a war against the east. The Government will officially declare its opposition, but will unofficially support this action by every means. Horsing telegraphed today "send my large parcel to Breslau."

Horsing is the Commissioner for Silesia and Weg is the Commissioner for West and East Prussia.

Ukrainians And Poles Fighting

London, June 26.—Reuter's Agency learns authoritatively that the armistice recently reached between the Poles and Ukrainians has been ruptured and war continues. The Poles aver that General Petliura, the Ukrainian commander, is co-operating with the Bolshevists under German instigation.

Although many Jews have been killed and wounded in Vilna, Pinsk and Krakau in the course of street fighting, the Entente representatives at Warsaw agree that the reported pogroms are grossly exaggerated and in no way correspond with the facts.

Suspicious Of Hungary

The attitude of Hungary arouses the gravest suspicion. The National elements, influenced by the Bolshevist Samueli, Lenin's emissary from Moscow, oppose the Hungarian Commander von Boehms, who has expressed willingness to comply with the Allied demands.

The Hungarian-Soviet Commissary, Belakun, is evidently playing a double game and is attempting to cover his failure to comply with the Entente demands by specious unconfirmed stories of Czech attacks while

(Continued on Page 3)

FUTURE REVISION OF TREATY LEFT TO COMMISSION

Representatives Of Each Of Allies Compose Body Named

GERMANS DEPART

Signed Pact Is Received By French Deputies For Ratification

SCENE DESCRIBED

Enemy's Final Submission Has Spectacular Setting At Versailles

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, July 1.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—A commission has been appointed which will be in charge of the preparation of the revision of the Treaty signed on June 28. This commission will consist of representatives of each of the Allied and Associated Powers.

The German delegation has left Versailles. It was accompanied to Rhenish-Prussia by an American, French, English and Italian delegate.

The Treaty of Peace has been presented to the Chamber with a view to its ratification. The session was marked by some imposing demonstrations. The President of the Chamber was cheered when he mentioned the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France and also the heroism of our soldiers.

Signing Of Treaty Was Given Spectacular Staging

Versailles, June 28.—The glories of this old-time town were revived today on the occasion of the world-wide historic proceedings in connection with the signature of the Treaty of Peace.

The never-to-be-forgotten day was invested with all befitting pomp; the streets were alive at an early hour with triumphal music. Marching men and tramping horses with drums and bugles were everywhere. Huge crowds poured in from Paris in order to see the comings and goings of the distinguished personages in the final act of the war drama.

In Magnificent Setting

The ceremony of the signature took place at the Chateau de Versailles in the Galarie des Glaces—a magnificent vaulted apartment of noble dimensions with bemirrored walls and no less magnificently decorated and furnished with art treasures of unsurpassable splendor.

The center of this apartment was filled by a raised dais where luxurious accommodation had been prepared for the chief participants in the ceremony.

One end of the salon was reserved for 400 distinguished spectators including diplomats, naval and military officials and some ladies while at the other end there were an equal number of journalists.

The scene was no less brilliant than dignified.

The Allied plenipotentiaries assembled first and then the two German plenipotentiaries, Herr Muller, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Herr Bell, the Minister of Communications who, others failing, had consented to represent their fallen country for the depressing duty.

Clemenceau Opens Ceremony

The Hall was filled to the utmost when at five minutes past three M. Clemenceau opened the sitting.

The aged French Premier briefly said that the Allied and Associated Governments agree to the conditions of Peace, the signature of which signified a solemn understanding to abide loyally and faithfully by them. He then invited the representatives of the German Republic to sign first.

There was a curious interruption from the table where the German delegates were seated. It was a cry, almost a shout, of "Reich!" "Reich!" M. Clemenceau corrected himself and said "Reich."

Immediately afterwards the Germans rose and affixed their signature at 3:12 p.m., Herr Bell signing first.

A smile and signs of relief ran round the room as the German plenipotentiaries returned to their

places while the fountains in the Park played and guns were fired.

Signed By Others

President Wilson and the American delegation then signed the Treaty after which Mr. Lloyd George and the British delegation, which was composed of Mr. A. Bonar Law, Lord Milner, Mr. G. N. Barnes and Mr. A. J. Balfour, affixed their signatures followed by the representatives of the British Dominions, General Smuts, General Louis Botha, Lord Montagu and the Maharajah of Bikanir, who were seated next to the British delegation, which was seated on M. Clemenceau's left.

Then the French, Italian and Japanese representatives signed the Treaty and the last signature to be affixed was that of a Czecho-Slovak delegate. The ceremony was curiously unimpressive.

All the signatures were affixed by 3:35 p.m. whereupon M. Clemenceau declared the proceedings terminated. Then cannon fired salvoes and sirens shrieked.

M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George departed together. They were hemmed in by cheering crowds while cannon continued to fire salvoes and aeroplanes hummed overhead.

Sinkings Significant

Paris, June 25.—M. Clemenceau, interviewed, emphasises that the sinking of the German ships exemplified the spirit in which the Germans were signing. It was necessary to retain sufficient troops to ensure strict observance by Germany of the Peace conditions, which must be promptly carried out.

The Vorwaerts significantly declares that Peace is due to compulsion and therefore is of no value. The Germans will never forget the injury they have suffered and the Peace will be valid only as long as the power which dictated it lasts.

Planned To Make Ceremony At Versailles Simple

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 28.—The ceremony at Versailles will be a simple one. There will be no speeches and no incident of any importance is expected in spite of the fact that the Chinese delegates have made known their intention to sign only with reserves concerning the cession of Kiaochow to Japan.

The signature of the Treaty will by "a means lift the blockade or free the German prisoners now in the hands of the Allies. These matters can only be considered when the Treaty has been ratified by the German Parliament and the Allies.

The Supreme Council has decided that the Austrian debt must be shared by the nations which formed part of the Empire and therefore Italy is to pay a share of this debt.

Proclamation To Germans

Berlin, June 25.—President Ebert, Herr Bauer and the other Ministers, in a proclamation to the German people, say that all efforts must be directed to the fulfilment of the Treaty. It recognises the embitterment of the troops at the delivery of Germans for trial, but if internal order is not preserved then millions of Germans will be delivered to the terror of an occupation.

The only way out of the darkness of the Treaty is the preservation of the Empire and the National Assembly through unity and work.

TITTONI SAYS ITALY WANTS PACT FULFILLED

Minister Asserts Government Will Demand Application Of London Agreement

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, June 25.—In the Senate today Signor Tittoni, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the Government remained firm in their demand for the application of the Pact of London. He said that Italy's foreign policy must henceforth be a popular policy.

Signor Tittoni said he would seek the Allies' consent to communicate to Parliament the text of the Pact of London. He stated that they would defend Italy's just cause vigorously and tenaciously believing that the Allies attached value to Italy's friendship as Italy valued theirs. The compensation offered by Great Britain in Africa was satisfactory but that offered to France should be increased.

Peking Cables For Report On Consortium

Lu Cheng-hsiang Is Notified Plan Is Being Opposed In Influential Quarters

CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE

Peking, July 2.—The Government today cabled Lu Cheng-hsiang at Paris requesting a full telegraphic report on the consortium and stating that there was strong opposition in certain influential political quarters in Peking to the seven consortium provisions as published here last week.

BRITISHER IS VICTIM OF MANCHURIAN ROBBERS

Zoted Philanthropic Worker Attacked And Injured By Soldier-Bandits

(China Press Correspondence)

Kirin, Manchuria, June 28.—A telegram has just been received from Omeihsien, Manchuria, to the effect that Mr. Joseph Baille, a British subject, has been attacked and beaten by eight soldier bandit robbers. The extent of Mr. Baille's injuries are not yet definitely known.

Mr. Baille, well known throughout China for his philanthropic work among the poor people of China, has the last two years been engaged in establishing a colony of flood sufferers from Tientsin upon unoccupied farm land about 100 miles east of Kirin at a small place known as Ichisung. The work is being promoted by the North China Flood Relief Committee and Mr. Baille was released from his work at the University of Nanking in order that he might carry on this relief work.

As is usual with any relief work here in China he has met with constant opposition by selfish officials; his carts and horses have been frequently commandeered and no compensation given. His cattle and hogs have been stolen and at times he himself has been both threatened and attacked, not by the true "hutzes" but by the lower moraled tribe of animals, formerly robbers but now protected and organised under China's military autocracy. This staunch Britisher, notwithstanding all this opposition, the severe conditions of the climate and the pioneer methods of living, has unselfishly and persistently stuck to his work confident that good was bound to win out in the end.

Mr. Ballie writes that a Japanese has been captured and is being held for ransom by robbers. In Kirin local soldiers find a great deal of spare time to devote to pleasure. For want of something better to do they have recently been reveling in dances upon the roof of the summer home of Dr. James Greig leaving the roof in a state of "post-bellum." It is suggested that a proper nursery and play ground be provided for these energetic youngsters.

BRITISH HEALTH MINISTRY FORMALLY CONSTITUTED

Dr. Addison Appointed First Head Of New Department Of Government

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 25.—The Ministry of Health is formally constituted by an order in Council today. Doctor Addison is the first Minister.

Henceforth the Local Government Board will cease to exist.

Dr. Addison, interviewed, said that the promotion and control of housing would be one of the most important duties of the new Ministry. The housing situation was improving. In regard to public health, maternity and child-welfare, centers were being started and also venereal disease centers, of which at least a thousand were needed. Tuberculosis work would be greatly extended.

The Canadian Red Cross had given two hospitals, with accommodation of 700 to 800 beds, to be run for the benefit of the nation's children.

Will Never Surrender, Says German General

Hoffman Of Brest-Litovsk Fame Declares He Will Not Recognise Treaty

(Reuter's Service)

Copenhagen, June 27.—General Hoffmann, of Brest-Litovsk fame, has announced that he refuses to recognise the Peace Treaty and will not surrender an inch of German territory.

Hoffman Loses Command

Berlin, June 27.—General Hoffman has been relieved of his command.

Noske, the Minister of War, in a decree prohibits the cessation of work on the railways and orders the strikers to resume work tomorrow.

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
THE KING OF
NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINKS
At all clubs, hotels and stores.
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents*

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
77 ROUTE VALLON

British Naval Units Receive Nelson Plate

Warships That Took Prominent Part In War Are To Be Honored

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 26.—A deputation of the Navy League, headed by the Duke of Somerset, yesterday handed to Mr. Walter Long at the Admiralty certain pieces of Nelson plate as a gift to the fleet from an anonymous donor.

The Duke of Somerset said the plate was used by Lord Nelson on board the Victory till the day of his death.

The Admiralty has selected a number of ships which took a prominent part in the war to receive the plate, including the Queen Elizabeth, Revenge, Iron Duke, Emperor of India, King George the Fifth, Orion, Inflexible, Lion, Lord Nelson, Birmingham, Sydney, and the Carmania. The last named is included owing to her gallant fight with the German Auxiliary-Cruiser, Captralgar.

WILSON AND POINCARE SPEAKERS AT DINNER

Sentiments Are Exchanged By President At Affair That Followed Treaty Signing

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 27.—President Wilson was the guest on Thursday evening at a dinner given by President Poincare at the Elysee, being the first official celebration of the signing of peace. All the delegates of the Allied nations were present.

President Poincare, proposing the toast to President Wilson, said that France would never forget the collaboration of America in the battlefields of Europe and the elaboration of humanity's new charter. Henceforth the friendship between America and France will be of a more intimate and sacred character.

President Wilson, replying, said that the wrong done by Germany in waging war was a great wrong but it warned the world they should band themselves together in order that such wrong should never be perpetrated again and was a warning to all other nations that would do the like that they would be vanquished and shamed.

Cafes In Paris Open Until One In Morning!

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 28.—Paris is having a big holiday, the cafes remain open till one o'clock in the morning.

CHINA'S ACTION CHILLS CELEBRATION AT TOKIO

Osaka En Fete On News From Paris And Tokio Is Scene Of Military Review

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, July 1.—Osaka is en fete today celebrating the signature of the Treaty of Peace. All the markets were closed this morning and the temple bells rang 108 times. The students in a flag procession paraded the streets. At noon a salute of guns accentuated the festivities. The Osaka Division held a grand parade. Citizens crowded round the post offices to buy stamps. Four of the leading threaters were opened for thousands of Osaka's industrial workers.

Reports emanating from Peking that the Chinese delegates in Paris refused to sign the Treaty of Peace have created a chilling effect. It is hoped that the reports are untrue.

Military Review At Tokio

Tokio, July 1.—The principal features of the Peace celebration here were the military review, with the Emperor and the Crown Prince participating, and a Municipal luncheon, to which the Diplomatic Corps, members of both Houses, members of the Cabinet and prominent business men were invited. Rockets were fired in the parks the whole day and holiday makers thronged the streets, which were decked with flags.

The jubilation was ardent throughout the Empire, as confirmed by reports from different localities.

Responsible politicians are of opinion that the public is deeply impressed with the weight of national responsibility attending the post bellum international situation, especially as a member of the League of Nations.

British Ship Board Takes Up Its Duties

All Improvements Of Marine Traffic To Be Dealt With By New Body

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 26.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Macveagh, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, stated that an Imperial Investigations Board is being established in accordance with the resolution passed by the Imperial Conference in 1918 and any question of improvement of Imperial shipping communications will be dealt with by that Board.

Wilson Ready To Sign Three-Power Alliance

If Treaty For Protection Of France Is Delayed, Lansing Will Act

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 28.—It is probable that the Treaty of Alliance pledging the United States to come to the aid of France, should Germany make another unprovoked attack, may be signed by President Wilson today. If it is not ready Mr. Lansing will sign it later. The Treaty will remain in force until France is convinced that the League of Nations offers her sufficient protection.

BRITISH LABOR MEETING MAKES STRONG PROTEST

Deportations In Canada Are Discussed---Time Of Elections Is Forecasted

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 26.—The Labor Conference at Southport has passed a resolution protesting against the governments preventing the French delegates attending the Conference, also protesting against the attempt of the Canadian Government to deport secretly British-born labor leaders for participating in the recent industrial disputes in the Dominion and urging the Imperial Government to use its influence to prevent the Canadian Government proceeding with such a step.

Forecasts Elections

At a conference of Labor Party agents a letter from Mr. Arthur Henderson was read urging them to prepare for a general election.

The Conference decided to perfect its organisation to be ready when a general election is sprung on the country.

Parliamentary lobbyists state that the Conservative opposition to the nationalisation of the mines is growing and there may be a Unionist split if the Government accepts the Sankey Report.

The Conservatives, like the Laborites, are talking of an election before Christmas.

The results of the impending bye-elections at Swansea and Bothwell, where the Laborites are opposing the Coalitionists, will possibly determine the industrial policy of the Government.

French Delegates Turned Back

Paris, June 24.—M. Longuet, the Deputy for Seine, and M. Frossard, the Secretary of the French Socialist Party, departed on Monday to attend the Labor Party Conference at Southport on the 25th. On their arrival at Folkestone they were notified that they were not permitted to proceed and returned to Boulogne.

The other French Delegates and the Swedish and the Italian Delegates were allowed to proceed.

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Police And Rioters Clash At Singapore And Penang In Boycott Demonstrations

Street Shooting Follows Attacks On Japanese Houses And Raids On Stores To Destroy Goods Under Ban

Attacks on Japanese houses, raiding of Chinese stores and residences, seizure of Japanese goods and bonfires of Japanese products in the streets on June 19 and 20 led to the climax of the boycott demonstrations in Singapore on the night of June 21, when police fired on Chinese mobs, killing three Chinese. Singapore newspapers arriving here yesterday also tell of the riots spreading to Penang where there were a few casualties on June 24 when volunteers and the crowds clashed.

On June 25, quiet was restored in Singapore, according to a telegram published by the South China Morning Post. The telegram continues: The Japanese Consul and business organisations have issued a circular thanking the Government for its efficient measures and urging their nationals to avoid provocation and attend strictly to business. Rioting in Penang continues and is mixed up with the rice trouble.

Burn Japanese Goods

Reporting the boycott riots in Singapore, on June 20, the Singapore Free Press says:

No matter what street one went down in the center of the city there were huge bonfires of household utensils. All these goods had apparently been manufacturued in Japan or made locally by Japanese tradesmen. The ricsha coolies were conspicuous by their absence. The few who were on the streets were very inquisitive about their fare's destination and beyond a certain area they would not budge. The reason for these men being on strike is said to be due to the fact that the greater part of the ricshas are manufactured in Japan. Many were smashed up.

Operations first commenced against the Chinese who had any Japanese goods for sale on their premises. When these shopkeepers saw that their compatriots meant real business they saved the invaders a lot of trouble, for they voluntarily sorted out any Japanese goods they had in stock and threw them on the street where the finishing touches were put on to them. Private householders did likewise and from all sorts of places goods were flung out into the street and it was not safe to walk along the roadway.

The Malay Opera Company was visited by a crowd. During the performance Japanese lanterns were utilised as decorations. The Chinese agitators apparently resented this and in very quick time the lanterns were seized and destroyed.

Police And Mob Clash

When the police intervened the most serious outlook was in the center of the city and particularly within the vicinity of South Bridgerd and Upper Hokien Street. Rifles and bayonets were brought into use here and at one time the position was rather alarming. A Chinese and a Tamil were both shot dead and two other men were somewhat seriously wounded. In one of the melees the Inspector General of Police, Capt. A. R. Chancellor, was mauled and sustained a nasty cut on the head, while Inspector MacQuarrie sustained serious cuts, one of the fingers being cut to the bone through falling on to broken glass. In another instance a Japanese youngster was badly maltreated, so much so that one of his lega was fractured.

Chinatown was a continuous line of bonfires. The Japanese as soon as they got to know the campaign had commenced, promptly shut up their shops and strongly barricaded the fronts with bars and other means of protection.

The City was almost like a public holiday. Fires were burning most of the day and thousands of dollars must have gone up in smoke. Just about noon there was a serious disturbance in Kling street, where Japanese made crockery was seized by the Chinese and destroyed. An armed patrol was called out and dispersed the crowd.

Enter Japanese Shops

The greatest damage in the "unholy" quarter was done at No. 28 Bugis Street, a Japanese Medicine Shop, belonging to T. Shiosaki, where the rioters entered, smashed the glass cases, almeirahs and destroyed patent medicines, etc., to the value of about $1,000. Parties of raiders broke the main door of Dr. 'Ando's Dispensary, smashed the windows and panes of Selbundo's printing establishment next door, made short work of the glass fittings and mirrors in a Japanese barber's shop in front, and gave Star and Co., dealers in Japanese goods in the same road a surprise visit. Another Japanese medicine shop at 175 Rochore Road seems to have fared the worst of the lot as there was not a single article left which was not consumed by fire. Sanyo and Co., a Japanese soap factory at the corner of Jalan Besar and Syed Alwi Road was also the scene of great excitement, where it is reported that about 200 men came, some of whom were armed with knives and sticks, forced an entrance into the premises, rifled the boxes, and carried away cash and clothing to the value of more than $600. They also made a bonfire of about 100 cases of soaps and also set fire to the proprietor's own ricsha which was lying in the five-foot way.

Police Are Reinforced

Thanks to the efficient measures of the authorities, the police were reinforced by parties of the Manchesters, men from warships in port, and the Civil Guard, who were formed into patrols and helped in the work of dispersing the crowds. Thus far only one Japanese is reported to have been stabbed and he is said to be making progress. He was walking along Middle Road on Thursday night and when he was turning into Bencolen street, he was attacked by the demonstrators and stabbed in the head.

Provision is being made to shelter Japanese men, women and children whose homes are in isolated parts of the town. Large numbers of them, including the inmates of brothels, could have been seen arriving by wagon loads at the Japanese Commercial House in Bras Basah Road, which is one of the chief refuge centers.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
77 ROUTE VALLON

FINANCIAL SITUATION NOT WORRYING PEKING

Shanghai's Fears That Trouble Is Ahead For Business Are Not Shared

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 27.—Financial interests in Peking are not apprehensive of a serious financial crisis, such as is apparently very much feared in Shanghai circles of financial and business interests. Advices to foreign officials and bankers here state that the Shanghai money market is seriously threatened by the increasing shortage of silver. It is strongly hoped that the proposed re-organisation of the Bank of China and the shareholders' meeting scheduled for June 29 will be reconsidered by the Government, as any change at present in the Bank resulting in increased capitalisation and in increased note issue will diminish confidence in the financial situation. It is feared that a run on the native banks in Peking and Shanghai might cause a serious situation on account of the lack of silver.

It is unlikely that there will be an immediate relief in the silver situation, as the change from Mexican to Yuan dollars, necessitated by the stoppage of the Mexican dollar issue must be slow, and as the holding up of the export trade due to unsettled internal and foreign political situation is expected to continue for a time.

In Peking, however, native and foreign bankers are optimistic about the situation. In official circles it is not believed that the proposed change in the Bank of China will even be carried so far as the shareholders' meeting. A prominent Chinese banker declared yesterday that it would be impossible for the Government party to put through their scheme for changing the constitution of the Bank, since a majority of the shareholders do not wish their profits lessened by an increase of capital, and in the present precarious state of its political position the Anfu party dare not push so widely unpopular a scheme.

It is conceded, however, that a general tie-up of business both foreign and domestic, and a serious pressure on the political situation here in Peking may be caused at any moment by a precipitation of the widespread unrest in financial circles. Pressure is therefore being brought to bear on the Foreign Legations by their representative bankers to urge the Government not to carry out its proposed plans for changing the constitution of the Bank of China.

Germans Secretly Plan More Strife

(Continued from Page 1)

preparing a sudden shattering blow against Czecho-Slovakia, replying on its success to preserve him from the consequences of disobeying the Allies' orders.

Germans Making Munitions

London, June 26.—Reuter's Agency learns from a Polish source that the German factories in Upper Silesia are incessantly turning out munitions and the Germans are sending many agents-provocateurs to stir up trouble in Silesia while German troops are ready to seize the rich coalfields of Dabrova. The Poles are feverishly preparing to resist and women and children are assisting to dig trenches.

Copenhagen, June 25.—A message from Budapest states that M. Clemenceau has telegraphed to the Hungarian Government that the Allies have charged the Commander-in-Chief of the Czecho-Slovak army, General Pell, to arrange for the evacuation of Czecho-Slovakia and full compensation will be demanded for unlawful damage.

After this evacuation has been carried out the Allies will request the Rumanian armies to evacuate Hungary under similar conditions.

General Pell directed a cessation of hostilities on the 24th and complete evacuation on the 28th.

The Hungarian Commander, General von Boehm, has declared his readiness to fulfill the conditions.

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The Real Swinburne

Letters Of Poet In New Edition Throw Interesting Light On The Man

By Rebecca Drucken

The Letters Of Algernon Charles Swinburne. Edited by Edmund Gosse, C. B., and Thomas James Wise. Published by John Lane Company. In two volumes G.$5 net per set.

The explorer into the character of a famous man will find easier going by the beaten way of the biography, but the superior adventure is by way of a collection of letters, whenever such a one is available. It is worth some little unevenness of passage to come out with first-hand impressions.

There is in the earliest letters a young man's swaggering and roistering delight in having outraged the respectabilities. He was then drinking deep from the well of paganism, in company with Morris, Bossetti and Burnes-Jones and the other young pre-Raphaelites. But this heady delight vanished and gave place to a deep anger when a few years later incorruptible Victorianism, outraged at his glorifications of the flesh, forced his publishers to stop the sale of the first edition of "Poems and Ballads." From then on he was the object of a ceaseless stream of vilification, and the result was that he floated the banner of atheism and paganism more proudly than before. But the effect on him personally was to make him more reticent than before. Now and then this reticence is pierced, as when he gives Edmund Clarence Stedman a bit of autobiography to be used in connection with the publication of his poems in America:

"My father, Admiral Swinburne, is the second son of Sir John Swinburne, a person whose life would be better worth writing than mine. Born and brought up in France (we were all Catholic and Jacobite rebels and exiles) . . . my grandfather never left France till called away at twenty-five on the falling in of such English estates as confiscation had left to a family, which in every Catholic rebellion, from the days of my own Queen Mary to those of Charles Edward, had given their blood like water and their lands like dust for the Stuarts. I assume that his Catholicism sat lightly upon a young man who in the age of Voltaire had enjoyed the personal friendship of Mirabeau; anyhow he had the sense to throw it to the dogs and enter the political life from which in those days it would have excluded him. . . . My life has been eventless and monotonous . . . . I never cared for any pursuit, sport or study as a youngster except poetry, riding and swimming. . . . Being bred by the sea I am a good cragsman and am vain to this day of having scaled a well-known cliff on the South Coast, ever before and ever since reputed to be inaccessible. Perhaps I may be forgiven for referring to such puerilities, having read . . . bitterly, contemptuous remarks on my physical debility and puny proportions. I am much afraid this looks like an echo of poor Byron's notorious and very natural soreness about his personal defect; but really, if I were actually of powerless or deformed body I am certain I should not care though all men (and women) on earth remarked on it. . . . As my Antitheism has been so much babbled about, perhaps I may say here what I really do think on religious matters. . . . I always felt by instinct and perceived by reason that no man could conceive of a personal God except by crude superstition or else by true supernatural revelation. But we who worship no material incarnation of any qualities may worship the divine humanity, the ideal of human perfection and aspiration, without worshipping any god, any person, any fetish at all. Therefore I might call myself, if I wished, a kind of Christian (of the church of Blake and Shelley), but assuredly in no sense a Theist."

Most of these letters reflect Swinburne's deep preoccupation with his craft. This preoccupation was not alone with his own writing but in as great a measure with the work of those from whom he derived his inspiration. The high gods of his temple were the Elizabethan dramatists. And not far below them he ranked Shelley and Blake. To these he did devotion unceasingly and valued the opportunity to further their honor more greatly than an opportunity for his own. But the living gods who gripped him imagination and left a deep impress on his character and his work were Walter Savage Landor, Victor Hugo and the Italian patriot, Mazzini. He met them all in early and impressionable youth, and they were the touchstones by which he judged all life and art. There were niches in his temple too for Lamb and Coleridge and Poe and Baudelaire, and he sang their praises in season and out.

A great many of the letters in Volume II are addressed to Edmund Gosse, between whom and Swinburne there sprang up a strong friendship in the later seventies. This is preceded, however, by an interesting encounter in 1867, when Gosse, an unknown youth of eighteen, sent some of his effusions to Swinburne, then at the rising tide of his success, with a timid request for advice. In a charmingly sympathetic letter Swinburne leads Gosse to understand that his poetry is not of the most promising sort—and this with a kindness that Gosse never forgot.

There is a bleakness of personal relationships in these letters and only one hint of a love affair. There gathers an impression that all Swinburne's emotions spent themselves in poetry—his passions were literary. A procession of names of great contemporaries passes through these letters—Browning, Tennyson, Meredith, Carlyle and Ruskin, but with none of them did Swinburne establish a vivid relationship.

As he grew older he became more and more engrossed in the past, and he added no new gods to his temple. So that though his era overlapped the rise of the modernist movement in poetry and the naturalistic movement in prose, he was entirely out of touch with both. He regarded Zola and the realists with abhorrence. In the end Time played out the eternal comedy with him. From being anathematised as an insurgent, he came to be measured by an arrogant young generation as an academican. Their revolt in turn was away from him and the music of his rhythming and the spell of his words. Appraising his ecstacies, they judged them those of a chalicist.

THE SILENT MILL

The Silent Mill. By Hermann Sudermann. Brentano's. $1.25 net.

The repulsion and utter loathing which the sight or sound of the word "German" now arouses within the minds and hearts of all persons possessed of any sense of decency or of morality makes it extremely difficult to approach translations from living or recent German authors in the spirit of cool criticism. The name of the individual responsible for the translation of this novel by Hermann Sudermann, here presented under the title of "The Silent Mill," is not given by the publishers. As for the novel itself, that would seem from internal evidence to have been written some time ago; it contains all the soft sentimentality that was the guise beneath which the German people so long succeeded in deceiving these of other, franker nations.

The three persons who play the principal parts in the tale are characters well adapted to the type of rustic story of which this is an example; there is the elder brother, Martin, silent, apparently sullen at times, generous, unsuspicious, overshadowed by the memory of a crime committed in his early youth; the younger brother, Johannes, is an Uhlan of the Guards, nine years the junior of the two, gay, high-spirited, good-looking, given to the singing of tender folk-songs—precisely like those other German soldiers who, as one of them wrote, "lived like gods in Belgium, boozing and raping our way across"—and very fond of mischief. Of course, the third of the trio is the girl Gertrude, called "Trude," but little over 17, gay and light-hearted as Johannes himself, fond of pranks and of laughter. The plot is the very familiar but always more or less effective and dramatic one of the man who falls in love with his brother's wife, and whose passion results in tragedy and death, while the details also are of an entirely familiar kind, and that reader must be indeed lacking in discernment who fails to see far in advance something at least of the part the drawbridge and the weir are destined to play in the denouement.

Opening with a description of the now silent mill, crumbling and lichen-clad, its once clear stream choked with weeds, the book goes on to tell of the tragedy which brought about its ruin. Here was once the home of the brothers, Martin and Johannes Rockhammer, who loved each other more than brothers usually do, and had made a vow "that they would never part and that no third person should ever come between them in love or hate." Martin's devotion to Johannes sprang from his remorse for the terrible deed which his passionate temper had betrayed him into doing in his youth, and for which he had endeavored to atone by lavishing care and affection on the boy who was too young to remember that third brother who died an idiot. For many years they lived quietly and prosperously at the mill; then Johannes was called to military service and went to Berlin. Martin, left all by himself, found his loneliness unendurable, and married Gertrude Berling, the young and, of course, extremely beautiful daughter of a neighboring miller. Presently Johannes returned home and settled down to live at the mill. The young wife, though she had a certain affection for her husband and was grateful to him for his kindness to her poverty-stricken family, was oppressed and bored by his silence and his gravity, and turned for companionship to the more lively Johannes, while Martin even encouraged them to play about together. Of course the tragic result was unavoidable, and though Johannes did his best to stave it off by taking to drink and making a beast of himself in the thorough-going manner in which the Teuton usually accomplishes that especial feat, he failed to avert the catastrophe, and the book ends with two of its principal characters dead and the third a broken-hearted penitent on the verge of insanity.

Had it been published before the war, no doubt this novel would have been received as a sweet idyl ending in tragedy, a true picture of the simple, sentimental soft-hearted German people. But now in our possession of a new and bitter knowledge, the tale rings false. Its romantic mill and destiny-haunted weir seem no more than so much claptrap of painted lath and canvas; its songs are prevaded with memories of the "Hymn of Hate," its festivities call to mind only those rejoicings with which the German people hailed the sinking of the Lusitania.

Three New Books On Labor Problems

Labor And Reconstruction In Europe. By Elisha M. Friedman. E. P. Dutton and Co. G.$2.50.

The Turnover Of Factory Labor. By Summer H. Slichter. D. Appleton and Co. G.$3.

Industrial Goodwill. By John R. Commons. McGraw-Hill Book Company. G.$2.

No single social phenomenon resulting from the war has taken more definite shape than the insistence of the workers for a larger share in the products of their labor. This insistence is manifesting itself in America in countless ways. It is not yet an organised force in this country, as it has already become in England, still less do those most closely in touch with the minds of American workers foresee any such manifestation of this new urge as is exhibited in Russia. He would be a venturesome prophet who would undertake to predict how far American labor may eventually go with its demands for a voice in the management and a share above wages in the profits of industry. American employers, many of them, are studying the situation with care and endeavoring in divers ways to establish such relations with their employes as to forestall a social and industrial revolution. And already there is a considerable literature dealing with these experiments, all of it based upon the very definite acceptance by its authors of the belief that radical readjustments in the relations between those who toil with their hands and those who control and direct their labor are an essential part of the immediate program of reconstruction.

In "Labor and Reconstruction in Europe," by Elisha M. Friedman, which carries an introduction by William B. Wilson, U. S. Secretary of Labor, there is presented for the general reader a survey of the labor situation principally in England and in Germany. Great Britain is facing an industrial crisis. The problem is being approached in a conciliatory manner by the Government, and many volunteer agencies are co-operating in the effort to bring about a situation that will enable British industry to function even more efficiently than in the past, and at the same time give the workers a return for their labor that will satisfy them. Mr. Friedman gives the most comprehensive report that has yet been published in America of the different approaches to the English labor problem. His discussion of the labor situation in Germany, in view of current report of the rapid advance of Bolshevism in the Central Empires, is manifestly not up to date, as it deals exclusively with the program begun under the Hohenzollern Government, which has undoubtedly been substantially modified since the end of the war.

In "The Turnover of Factory Labor" Summer H. Slichter deals with a single phase of the industrial problem, which, however, has a distinct relation to the entire question of the relation to the entire question of the relations of employer and employe. The labor turnover, by which is meant the proportion of the total average number of employes that must be replaced annually in order to keep an industry fully manned, runs up in many cases to above 100 percent; that is to say, a plant employing a thousand men may have to hire as many as a thousand new hands every year to replace those who leave through discharge or resignation. Manifestly this touches the very roots of the labor question. Men do not leave employment in which they are contented; men are not discharged who are competent, under normal conditions. Mr. Slichter, whose work is introduced by Professor John R. Commons, has analyzed all the contributing factors that cause the labor turnover, and points out, with illustrations drawn from actual experience, that this tremendously expensive handicap is not experienced in establishments where the workers are dealt with and regarded as individual human beings and paid and otherwise treated accordingly. That is, perhaps a broad and hasty generalisation, but in the main it covers the range of remedies for the labor turnover which the author suggests.

Professor Commons himself has just written in "Industrial Goodwill," a summary of the entire field of industrial relations as it appears to him in the light of after-the-war conditions. Quite necessarily he covers very much the same ground as the books just referred to; it is not surprising that, in the light of the developments of the last few months, he comes to very much the same conclusion, which is that here is a situation from which no industry and no employer can escape by dodging, that the demand of labor for better conditions of employment, as to hours, as to fair treatment and as to wages, and a share in the general earnings of the business, cannot be gainsaid. How these demands can be met—how, as the author sees it, they must be met—in a way that will be at once fair and just to the workers and to the employers themselves, he sets out in his usual lucid and interesting style. Professor Commons sees the salvation of American labor in trade unionism. American trade unionism was our country's bulwark in the war crisis against Socialism and the I. W. W., and it will be America's strongest defense against the possible encroachment of Bolshevism.

INTO LOVE AND HIS WAY

Young Roberts [illegible] From College To Real Life [illegible]of. Canby's Story

The title [illegible]ise," as applied to Henry Sc[illegible] fresh published novel [illegible] pure camouflage, [illegible] Canby had been brought [illegible]spaper work instead of to a n[illegible]sorship in English, he never w[illegible] have employed so irrelevant a term as caption to a keen, vigorous and far-sighted study of young Robert Roberts undergoing his real education.

Robert comes out of Yale as this story opens. Prof. Canby has seen many and many a young chap do that. He knows by heart the whole story of graduation and emergence into the wide, wide world. And he knows thoroughly the boy behind the ceremony. In this instance he writes with apparent knowledge even of the last-night-at-college spree. But that may be from hearsay. Let it pass. The point is that our author follows shrewdly, understandingly and sympathetically the whole course of his young hero's life and thought up to the point where Roberts has found out what he wants to do, has set out in earnest to do it, and has been properly persuaded to accept love humbly.

Our young seeker is, to be sure, the present-day representative of five generations of Robertses in Millingtown. But that is no excuse for hiding the light of his adventures under the bushel of "Our House." Truth is, he comes out of college bound to shun the family real estate business, to quit Millingtown, to make out his own destiny in a world which is to witness the rising of a brand-new son of Roberts. He chooses the pathway of letters as that one which shall lead him to distinction, and to the great university which is life in New York he goes to seek matriculation. This, under advice from a class-mate who, out of his own sophistication, convinces our Yalensian that so far he knows nothing of the realisms whereof he proposes to write.

Two girls affect the life of Robert Roberts. Both are lovely. But while the one ministers to his sense of romance, the other feeds his aspirations. We do not choose to tell here which one it is, Katharine Gray or Mary Sharpe, which rounds out his happiness and his story. Suffice it to say that the story is exceptionally good, the happiness of its finish unexceptionably assured. And that young Roberts is not a genius.

'REVOLUTIONARY DAYS'

Book Of The Russian Crisis, By Gen. Grant's Granddaughter

The Princess Cantacuzene, Countess Speransky, is the daughter of Gen. Fred Grant, the granddaughter of U.S. Grant. She knows what the American public would wish to know about what happened in Russia under Bolshevism. She knows also, as a Russian noblewoman, intimately acquainted with generals and statesmen both of the old and new regime, and as one who went through the harrowing process, just how the disintegration of the country came about, and what losses and sufferings it entailed. Her "Revolutionary Days" (Small, Maynard and Co.) is an account, faithful, careful, complete, of her experiences and observations.

Prince Cantacuzene was of course a soldier. He was stationed with a regiment of cuirassiers at Kieff, the wheat metropolis of Russia, and as such the bone of contention between all the factions concerned, Germans, Bolshevists, Monarchists, Ukranian Rada, down to the present day. The escape of the family after Kerensky's downfall and their subsequent wanderings until America greeted them is sufficiently exciting.

Princess Cantacuzene enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Ambassadors Francis, Buchanan and others; of Terestchenke, Kornlioff and others briefly concerned with power in transition; and of course, so far as the pomp of empire permits, with the unhappy royal family. Of these Nicholas Nicolalovitch, the Grand Duke of the war, a friend and neighbor, is easily her hero. "Chivalry lived again in him, and he personified the beautiful side of the autocracy," the phase of it which had its "high aspirations and ideals." Rasputin the Princess never saw but she is able to build up an unflattering portrait of him from the inner gossip of the court.

Not the least interesting feature of this authoritative volume is the picture it presents in passing of the way in which the regenerative process actually began in Russia in the darkest days. Life would have been intolerable to the millions of victims of Lenin's 200,000 mad votaries—the estimate of numbers is his own—if they had not been able almost from the first to make some workable compromises with destruction.

Humanity, humble humanity particularly, has a wonderful gift for survival. That is why Russia may one day, and soon, surprise the world.

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Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and witten.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

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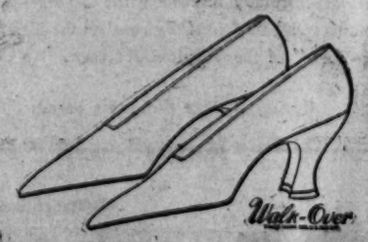

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NEW ORLEANS PITCHER IS FORMER LEAGUER

McGrath Picked To Face Locals In Holiday Game; Practice Today If Rain Quits

McGrath, former Northwestern League hurler and now a sailor on the U. S. S. New Orleans, will pitch against Shanghai tomorrow afternoon in the annual Fourth of July game for the big silver trophy offered each year to the winner of the sailor-civilian clash. That is to say—McGrath will pitch if the game is played and the betting is about 8-5 on the rainy side. No decision will be made until tonight but if any rain falls today and even this is not unlikely, the game will probably be held over until Sunday.

Originaly planning to entertain a nine composed of the pick of the gunboats and New Orleans players, the local management decided to bill the cruiser club because of the impossibility of getting other players together for practice. The New Orleans players have been together here and in Manila and will be in pretty fair shape despite the lack of practice.

The New Orleans is strong on pitchers with McGrath and McIntyre. The latter made his letter pitching for the University of Oregon. He has been bothered with a sore arm.

The complete sailor lineup for tomorrow was announced last night by Manager Acree. It follows: Cooper 3b, Ceka ss, Connor cf, Altmansberger 1b, Acree lf, Ladd rf, Wood 2b, Pfaff c, McGrath p, McIntyre p.

To Announce Locals Today

The Shanghai team will be selected this afternoon and if the grounds are in any shape, a stiff practice session will be the order of the day. Gill will probably be the best bet for the mound as Johnny Scott will be needed to complete the infield with Cy Wilhoit, Hoffman and Brad Crow. Porterfield, Smith and probably Neprud or Mather look like the outfielders.

Chapman will work the game behind the plate and the other umpire is to be selected this afternoon.

RACES IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 26.—The Newbury Cup was run today with the following result:

Arion	1
Lake Van	2
Jutland	3

Five ran. Won by five lengths; a head between second and third.

Betting:

5 to 2 against Arion, 100 to 8 against Lake Van, 2 to 1 against Jutland.

Northumberland Plate

The Northumberland Plate was run today with the following results:

Trestle	1
Tom Pepper	2
Ramda	3

Six ran. Won by one and a half lengths; five lengths between second and third.

Betting:

6 to 1 against Trestle, 7 to 4 against Tom Pepper and 7 to 4 against Ramda.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 26.—Cricket:

The Gentlemen beat the Australians by an innings and 133 runs.

BARRETT BEATS GIBSON

Playing a brilliant game and executing with ease all sorts of difficult shots, Captain E. I. M. Barrett defeated Mr. Harry E. Gibson at the American Club last night in their annual billiard match. The score was 500-193. Captain Barrett was in rare form, registering a run of 92 as his highest break.

News Brevities

At a meeting of the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross held on July 1, 1919, the resignation of Mr. Joseph J. Keegan as treasurer was accepted. Mr. Keegan is leaving for America on the Empress of Russia and will be absent from Shanghai for several months. Mr. E. Kempffer of the British-American Tobacco Company was elected treasurer as successor to Mr. Keegan.

* * *

The resignation of the Rev. Hopkyn Rees of his seat on the Chinese Educational Committee has been accepted by the Council with regret, it is announced in the Municipal Gazette.

* * *

The Supreme Court trial of John Bogg, committed for trial in the British Police Court last week, is scheduled to take place a week from today.

Cotton Industry In North To Be Wholly Reorganisea

Changes And Reforms To Grow Out Of Necessities Shown By Boycott Against Japanese

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 29.—A delegation of students from the Industrial School of the Peking Normal College who visited the capital of the province, Paotingfu, for the purpose of organising workers in that region to support the boycott ran against an interesting situation among the cotton workers of the district round the town.

The inhabitants of this district are organised into one enormous industrial guild, the center of which is at Kaoyang, a town thirty miles from Paotingfu, and the middle of the cotton weaving district. In this guild are united all divisions of the cotton cloth trade, from the stock jobbers, who handle individually the made cloth and who form a class of very wealthy merchants at the top of the trade, down through the cotton growers, in the outlying district, who are often at the same time weavers of the cloth itself. Whole families in the Paotingfu district form units for the growing, preparing and weaving of the cotton domestically. Engaged in this trade are 600,000 workers. It is estimated that they make an average profit of $11 a year per person on the trade.

In the preparation of the cotton there is one stage not locally carried out which eats up the main portion of the profit in the trade. This is the spinning of the cotton from raw fiber into yarn. This process has been carried out for many years in Japan, the raw fiber being sent over to Japan where it is mixed with American cotton of longer and stronger fiber than can be grown in China, spun into yarn and shipped back to Paotingfu for weaving.

Face Serious Consequences

The workers of Kaoyang have carried out faithfully so far the boycott on Japanese products and have stopped sending their cotton to Japan for spinning. As a consequence the delegation from the Students' Union found them facing ruin.

"Why don't you bring the American cotton to China, or improve the fiber of your own product so that you can do the spinning in mills in Paotingfu, thus eliminating waste?" was the natural query of the student investigators.

Mr. Li She-liang, vice-president of the weavers' guild, explained that it was not for lack of capital that such an undertaking was not carried out. A few years ago the guild had bought modern machinery and started a mill. But there were no workers in China capable of preparing the fiber and of running the machines. As Mr. Li explained, the machines "went round" all right, but the threads broke and no yarn was spun. Consequently the guild has sold its machinery as junk and given up the scheme.

In view of their firm decision now not to use Japanese methods, the leaders of the guild were willing to listen to the students' plan. The kernel of their idea is the founding of an industrial school to be supported by the trade. American manufacturers were to be approached and induced to loan machines for the use of the school, in view of the promise of the guild leaders to buy American machines for their own mills as soon as workers for them shall be trained. Graduates of the Peking Industrial School will be sent to teach in the school. Two classes of workers will be trained: First, foremen will be trained by a special course taken by graduates of the already existing industrial school in the district established by an American under mission auspices. Secondly, regular workers will be trained from the sons of guild members.

Plans To Go Forward

Mr. Li She-liang is now keen to enlarge and stabilise the organisation of workers through the founding of plants which will complete the local chain of the cotton-making process, and for this purpose has arranged to keep in close connection with the Students' Council in Peking through the Industrial School branch. Arrangements have been made to send to Peking an itemised list of requirements for the improvement of the industry. A series of experiments are to be tried immediately on a large scale, under the superintendence of the school now existing, for the improvement of the fiber of the cotton grown.

The stock jobbers plan to form some sort of co-operative organisation by which they can carry on their middle process with less waste. At present, the students from Peking observed, there is no co-ordination in transporting supplies or in furnishing store and transportation centers. Each middleman works on his own method, to the loss of all concerned.

To educate the community in the new experiments and to furnish a medium for exchange of ideas for the improvement of the industry a trade journal will be started. If printed in simplified characters of a limited number, Mr. Li thinks that nearly every family could and would read the journal.

It is interesting to note in this connection the meeting of the weavers' union in a large city of Japan reported in the press last week, where it was resolved to urge the Japanese government to take steps to prevent the boycott in China which was already threatening their business seriously. On the other hand if American manufacturers respond to the appeal which has been sent to them by the Students' Council to assist this new venture, they may conceivably succeed in benefitting the trade in China as well as themselves.

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CHINESE AND RUSSIANS IN CLASH IN HARBIN

Armed Conflict In Streets Is Outgrowth Of Unsettled Financial Situation

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, July 1.—The lack of uniform bank notes has finally led to an armed conflict in the streets of Harbin opposite the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

A Chinese driver who would not accept Siberian money in payment from a Russian passenger called the Chinese police to his assistance and they arrested the Russian and drove him off to the Kirin Bureau despite his protests.

Passing the office of the Russian militia next to the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the arrested man called for help to the Russian militiamen, who proceeded to surrounded the carriage. The Chinese policemen, hoping to attract the attention of Chinese soldiers, fired in the air. The latter hearing the shots, and thinking the Russians were attacking the Chinese, proceeded to occupy the police hut at the corner of the street and to fire in all directions from the windows. The militiamen fired revolvers in return. The panic which followed was indescribable.

Order was restored on the arrival of the Russain authorities and Chinese general. One Russian officer and two Chinese policemen were killed by stray Chinese bullets. One little girl was wounded.

The event has aroused general indignation, especially as it is not the first case in which the Chinese police have displayed similar violence with regard to the Russian population and it is hoped the Chinese Government will replace the Chinese police in Harbin by better trained men.

Reuter's correspondent is reliably informed that the Bolshevists blew up a bridge on the Amur railway 29 versts from Habarovsk and undermined the line, thereby causing an armored train, which was guarding a closely following train conveying General Dutoff and Colonel Kalmikoff, to fall over an embarkment.

The Bolshevists then proceeded to fire at the second train, killing the supervisor of traffic, who was accompanying the train, but they were driven back by Cossacks from the neighboring village.

Anfuites Not Forcing Fight For Election

Club's Organ Denies Report It Is Forcing Forward Vice Presidential Race

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 1.—The Kung Yen Pao, the organ of the Anfu Club, denies the report that the latter has any intention of forcing the election of a Vice-President.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Former President Feng Kuo-chang and Mr. Liang Shih-yi are organising a new political party to be known as the Chung-hsing Club. They are unusually active and seek to control the political machinery after the conclusion of internal peace.

The Shun Tien Shih Pao, the Peking pro-Japanese organ, appeared in red Monday in celebration of the signing of the peace treaty.

General Lu Yung-hsiang, the Shanghai Defense Commissioner, has reported that there is no Bolshevist organisation in Shanghai. General Lu, however, is vigilantly watching the conduct of the so-called Citizens' Association in the French Concession, the message said.

A strike is threatened in Canton over the question of the new Governor. The various organisations demand the election of Dr. Wu Ting-fang and threaten to close their business if General Li Kung-yuan is appointed.

No replies will be sent to the Allied Governments which have offered Peking their congratulations on the signing of peace.

The Southwest has been informed that the North proposes to appoint Mr. Chien Nung-hsun chief peace delegate. The approval of the Canton authorities was invited.

The Cabinet has telegraphically instructed Mr. Fan Chi-kwan, Chinese Consul-General to Omsk, to assist Mr. Chang Shih-ling, the special envoy, in his diplomatic negotiations with the Omsk Government.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has telegraphed to General Chang Tso-lin consenting to maintain the Bank of Territorial Development in Fengtien in order to enable the immediate payment of specie.

Mr. Yu Pao-shien, former Vice-Minister of the Interior, is agitating the organisation of a Cabinet by Mr. Sun Pao-chi.

The separate peace between Tuchun Li Hao-chi of Fukien and General Chen Chung-ming of the Southern army is completely concluded. It is reported that General Chen will withdraw from Southern Fukien and return to Canton.

BOLSHEVISTS HARD HIT BY DENIKIN'S GAINS

Total Of 70,000 Square Miles Lost By Them In South Up To June 1

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 26.—Reuter's Agency learns that General Denikin's advance up to June 1 resulted in freeing 70,000 square miles of Russian territory, the capture of 50,000 prisoners, 30 guns, 700 machine-guns and 200 locomotives.

It is estimated that the reconquered territories will yield General Denikin a quarter of a million recruits, which is considerably more than his present force.

General Denikin is now 60 miles from Astrakhan. He has reached the Don 50 miles northwest of Tsaritsin; Paulograd, 30 miles from Ekaterinoslav, and is threatening the railway connections of the Soviet troops in the Crimea, who have hurriedly evacuated Theodosia and retired towards the Isthmuses connecting the Crimea with the mainland of Russia.

The whole situation on the south front is becoming increasingly serious for the Bolshevists. The whole of the valuable coal basin of the Donetz, whence the Soviets drew most of their coal for their railways of Russia, is now in the hands of General Denikin. Moreover General Denikin's advance, combined with the chaos in the Ukraine, will result in depriving the Bolshevists of the most fertile granary in Russia and will not entirely be compensated for by the retreat of Admiral Koltchak from the rich Kama country.

Enemy's Counter Attacks At Archangel Are Broken

London, June 24.—An official communique from Archangel yesterday reports.

The enemy, after three fruitless counter attacks on the 21st on our positions near the Dvina, withdrew from Troitska.

The enemy is holding the position around Gorodok, with his advanced troops along the banks of the Saloonga River. Our troops are holding Chestako village, eight kilometers southeast of Troitska. On the left bank the enemy has evacuated Yakovlevskoe, four miles southwest of Troitska, but is holding Seretskoe.

The enemy's retreat was hurried and he abandoned many rifles and much booty.

Today Is Anniversary Of Tuan's Heroic Move

Government Bureaus And Other Offices Close In Celebration Of Restoration

The year's ago today, Tuan Chi jui stepped forth to lead the army division of General Li Chang-tai at Machang and declared war on the monarchist Chang Hsun, who had successfully placed the baby emperor Hsuan Tung on the throne and appointed himself Prime Minister. The day was declared a national holiday by a Presidental Mandate when Feng Kuo-chang was president in commemoration of the restoration of the republic.

Today the government bureaus will be closed for business. No official observation of the day, however, will be made otherwise. The Customs and various Consulates will be closed as well as the exchange banks.

PARIS ECONOMIC COUNCIL PLANS TO AID LITHUANIA

All Available Supplies For Use In Typhus Campaign To Be Forwarded

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 24.—At an official meeting of the Supreme Economic Council today steps were taken with a view to arranging for the provision of locomotives and rolling-stock to Lithuania. The Council was decided to recommend to the Liquidation Boards of the various Governments that they provide the Polish Government with all the available supplies needed by the Polish Health Department for their campaign against typhus.

Mr. Hoover submitted his report on the progress of relief measures during May, when 168 shiploads of food were distributed to the seventeen countries under relief, the total value being G. $162,875,000 and the great majority of the foodstuffs being supplied upon credits and to some extent upon charity. This compares with 591,843 tons distributed in April with a value of G. $147,800,000.

During May progress was made in remedying the terrible situation in Armenia and the Baltic States and the organisation of the wholesale feeding of undernourished children is now complete and four million children are being served. Mr. Hoover is confident that the completion of this task will be reached by the time of the harvest without preventable loss of life.

SCAPA FLOW SINKINGS ARE TAKEN UP IN PARIS

Reasons Being Reviewed Why Vessels Were Interned And Not Surrendered

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 25.—The Admiralty has no confirmation of the report of the scuttling of the warships in German harbors.

Rear-Admiral von Reuter has been brought to the camp at Oswestry under arrest. The 560 German officers and men from Scapa Flow have been placed in an adjoining camp, to which they marched singing and whistling. They were hooted by women.

A midshipman at Scapa Flow boarded four German destroyers in succession and, armed with a rifle, compelled the crews to close the seacocks and kept the vessels afloat until they were beached.

Clemenceau Gets Report

Paris, June 24.—The Minister of Marine, M. Leygues, today informed the Naval Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that he immediately acquainted M. Clemenceau of the destruction of the German fleet and was demanding compensation for the French navy.

He added that the Council of Four were deliberating on the subject. M. Leygues said that France is determined to exact from Germany the most complete reparation for the violation of the armistice.

Question Is Discussed

Paris, June 25.—The Council of Three today discussed the scuttling of the German ships at Scapa Flow and fully examined all the facts relative to the proceeding when the armistice was signed.

The following summarises the official explanation:

The British admiralty and Government strongly urged the surrender of the German fleet. The French military authorities, however, did not consider its surrender absolutely essential for the purpose of the armistice, which they were anxious to conclude owing to the very serious daily lost of life on the Western front and they considered insistence on surrender might delay the armistice, which, despite rumors to the contrary, Marshal Foch desired as keenly as any one.

The American Admiral Benson supported the French view. The compromise ultimately reached provided that the internment of the French fleet should be in a British port. Great Britain was obviously not responsible in connection with the scuttling of the vessels.

The British naval authorities and the British Government do not suggest that the compromise was (? not) the best possible under the circumstances as they were much impressed by the arguments of the French and American representatives.

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5th „ „	7	35	70
6th year Interest	7	35	70
7th „ „	7	35	70
8th „ „	7	35	70
9th „ „	7	35	70
10th „ „	7	35	70
Return of Capital	100	500	1,000
	Tls. 170	850	1,700

Application Forms and further Particulars can be obtained from the Finance Department,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Telephone Building (2nd Floor), Shanghai

How Press Censorship In England Was Carried Out

Came Without Warning The Day War Was Declared; Courtesy As A Whole Maintained; Some Amusing Incidents

On the evening of the Sunday before the declaration of war, British soldiers walked into all the London newspaper offices where there were telegraph wires connected with the cable stations and quietly cut off the telegraph instruments and took them away. Editors and correspondents who hurried to the cable offices to inquire what had happened found all the offices guarded by sentries with fixed bayonets. Outsiders were forbidden to enter, and the men in khaki were forbidden to talk. Thus unexpectedly came the beginning of the British press censorship.

The mobilisation of the naval reserves had started that afternoon. All the streets and railways were filled with sailors hurrying for their stations, arrayed in blue uniforms fresh from the shelves, and carrying their canvas kit bags. This was the first act of war that Londoners witnessed, and the news of it was the last uncensored news of war preparations which the cables transmitted abroad.

Now, almost as unexpectedly, comes the happy bulletin that on the last day of April the press bureau puts up its shutters and goes out of business, and no more cheering announcement could greet the newspaper world, unless possibly that of a drop in the price of print paper. The experience of an official muzzle and inquisition upon the press has been a novel one for the British papers and public, and no other people, except those of the United States, could have suffered it more unwillingly. Most other European countries have known press censorships in times of war and peace, and some have had secret censorships which the public knew nothing of.

The general verdict of the newspapers, reviewing the past five years in a spirit of forgiveness and peace on earth, is that all things considered the censorship was not much more unreasonable than must have been expected in an imperfect world. They say that the first few months were the worst, and that there has been a Progressive Improvement since. The extenuating circumstances were that the government had to organise a very big and complicated machine practically overnight to do a work that had never been done before in this country, and that was bound to be irritating in an atmosphere where freedom of speech had been held not lower than the 10 commandments.

The press bureau was complicated because four different cooks—the war office, the admiralty, the foreign office and the home office—each had a spoon in the broth. Their work fell under three heads, the censoring of domestic news and special war articles for the British papers, of the telegrams which came from abroad for these, and of an immense mass of matter written in different languages by correspondents for the Allied and neutral countries.

The nominal head of the censorship was the home secretary, but Lord Kitchener was its founder and for a long time an autocrat whose prohibitions were law, without any appeal save to the British cabinet. For months the cabinet was far too busy with other matters to consider the working of what was first regarded as a very minor department. Time altered that point of view.

Before the end of the war the press departments of all governments became very important and militant enterprises so that even in England the newspapers express misgivings whether they will not have a struggle to return to the old conditions of entire freedom.

From Official Pilotage

Kitchener, like Sherman and Wolseley, regarded newspapers as dangerous. The old guard of British war correspondents whom Kipling photographed in "The light that failed," suffered a slight at his hands which their dignity never forgave when Kitchener officially recommended a soldier for a medal "for saving the life of a camp follower"—the camp follower being one of the most important of the corps of professional war writers.

Five home secretaries passed across the stage of the press bureau. They were Sir F. E. Smith, the present lord chancellor whose new title is Lord Birkenhead; Sir Stanley Buckmaster, who also served a brief term on the woolsack of the lords; Sir John Simon, who opposes Sir Edward Carson in nearly all the most important cases in the English courts; Sir George Cave, and, lastly, Sir Edward Shortt, a Liberal Scotchman, who was transferred to the home office after a brief service as chief secretary for Ireland.

Early in its history the administration of the bureau was conferred upon two directors, each with precisely equal and similar powers and duties. Each was a "dug out," which is the term for the army of retired officers and civilians who put on the harness again when war came, and which does not imply disparagement because many of them did valuable service. Sir Frank Swettenham's active career had been on the civic staff of the Straits Settlements and he had retired from the post of governor general with a reputation as an authority on the Malay language and a list of several books on Malay life to his credit. Sir Edward Cook had a long record in journalism, ending with the editorship of the Daily News and afterward devoted several years to the editorship of Ruskin's works and authorship of the biography of Ruskin and critical writings on English literature.

Real control of censorship, as American correspondents found it, rested with neither the home secretary nor the co-directors of the bureau. Questions of Military and Naval News were passed upon military and naval censors, the heads of those departments being Major General Cockerill and Admiral Sir Douglas Brownrigg, while matters of foreign and diplomatic affairs often went to the Foreign office. The Press Bureau was only a side issue among the many activities of the home secretary, and the directors of the bureau could not over-rule professional advice when military matters were put before them. So long as Lord Kitchener was on the scene his policy was one of extreme secrecy, and for some time afterward the military clung to the conviction that a war censorship was essentially a military measure and one to be controlled by the military.

Probably the general reputation of the British censorship suffered from the first few months of the war when an overburdened and anxious cabinet found no time for the affairs of the newspapers, when the ruling powers had not begun to grasp that co-operation with the press was as necessary and important as any other line of war-time diplomatic activity; when the organisation of the bureau was in a shifting and experimental stage, and the watchword of the working censors was "when in doubt, suppress." Then were experiences of uncertainties and shocking surprises which whitened the heads of newspaper workers. Some were tragic; others were comedy.

There were occasions when all the American correspondents presented practically the same messages and some were forwarded and others rejected because of different interpretations of their rules by different censors. An Associated Press message given the admiralty announcement of the first important British naval victory was stifled because the censor to whom it came had hanging over his desk the rule that the names and locations of ships must not be published, and this bulletin was reeking with names and locations of ships.

On the Comedy side one classic incident still shines. A correspondent with the British army had quoted from Kipling's "Recessional."

"The shouting and the tumult dies, the captains and the kings depart."

The censor did not recognise this on a telegraph form as a quotation, and being a literal minded man he erased "the kings," because, as was afterward explained in parliament, there were no kings present at the front, hence the statement that any had departed was untruthful.

There were surprises of another sort. Sir F. E. Smith held strong views of his own, and sometimes took the strong line. All England was startled and depressed one Sunday morning of the war by a graphic message in a special edition of the Times describing the retreat from Mons as a rout of broken and harassed British battalions. The picture may have been overdrawn; at any rate criticism in parliament and the papers was fierce. But Sir F. E. Smith accepted the responsibility of licensing this over Kitchener's head because he held that the country should have its eyes open to the darkest side of the struggle it was in for. He also assumed responsibility for permitting the Northcliffe papers to wage a campaign to remedy the shortage of shells, which many construed as an indirect attack upon the popular hero at the head of the war office, some criticised as giving information to the enemy.

As the censorship passes away without mourners, the obituary notices in the English press find one redeeming trait. That is the personal courtesy with which all its branches were administered, which softened the remonstrances of aggrieved newspaper men, and tended to disarm irritation. In justice it may be credited to the British press control that it gave more freedom for discussion of non-military affairs than most European governments, although Russia and Ireland were topics which frequently failed to command the same point of view on the part of American correspondents and the censors. Also that the policies and outlook of the bureau appeared to undergo a progressive liberalising.

What seemed in the beginning a secret inquisitorial machinery, developed more in the later stages of the war into an institution for co-operation with the newspapers. The policy of the next censorship, if there should be one within the span of the present generation, probably would begin where the first experience ended.

First Wife Of Colonel John Jacob Astor Secretly Weds Lord Ribblesdale

Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, first wife of the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, was secretly married to Lord Ribblesdale on May 31, in London, according to a despatch received here. Since her divorce from Colonel Astor, who perished in the Titanic disaster shortly after his second marriage, Mrs. Astor spent most of her time in England. Lord Ribblesdale was born at Fontainbleau in 1854. He is master of the Queen's hounds and owns about 5,000 acres. Lord Ribblesdale is the head of the famous Lester family and is a noted statesman and sportsman. An imposing figure of a man, he has long been famous in many varying walks of life. Standing six feet three inches, of military carriage and strong build, he was for years master of the Royal Buckhounds. Mrs. Astor, now Lady Ribblesdale, is fifty years old and her new husband is sixty-five.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ended June 28:

Police Force.—1st Class Warder F. Reuter is invalided from June 23.

2nd Class Constable A. Peters is invalided from June 20.

The following are discharged, invalided, from June 23:

Sikh Constable No. 196, Labh Singh.

Sikh Constable No. 314, Banta Singh.

Warder No. 36 Santa Singh.

Sikh Cook No. 2, Wassawa Singh.

Electricity Department.—The appointments of Messrs. A. D. Henne and W. Tinker, Shift Engineers, are confirmed under agreements terminable at three months' notice from November 26, 1918, and January 13, 1919, respectively.

Mr. H. Meigan is appointed House Service Mains Assistant on three months' probation from June 2.

Public Band.—Mr. F. C. West is appointed temporarily as Musician from June 17.

Educational Department.—Miss F. J. Wolfe is appointed Matron in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys on probation from August 1.

Long leave, under special circumstances, is granted to Miss I. W. Beckingsale, Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, from July 7.

Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, temporary Music Mistress in the Public School for Girls, is permitted to terminate her service on August 31.

WHAT TO DO FOR MALARIA

In Malaria, as in most other troubles of life, it is the "weakest that go to the wall." The microbes of Malaria thrive and multiply with astonishing rapidity in watery blood; it is for this reason that anaemic, debilitated people develop ague and fever in malarious districts, while the red-blooded and robust remain perfectly immune.

To prevent Malaria, therefore, it is of the first importance that the blood should be kept rich and healthy. And to cure Malaria it is necessary to build up the blood, to provide it with a fresh supply of red corpuscles in place of those which the malarial microbes have destroyed, and thus to restore to it the power to repel and overcome the disease.

Formerly the only known treatment for Malaria was Quinine—a palliative and not a cure. But with the introduction of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this unsatisfactory state of things ceased to exist, as is proved by the evidence of the many former malaria sufferers whom this world-famous remedy has completely and permanently cured.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make the blood rich and red, drive the malarial germs from the system, and transform ague and fever victims into cheerful healthy men and women.

Dealers everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; they are also obtainable from the China office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles for $8.00, post free.

PURE
SWEET
WHOLESOME
APPLE CIDER
At all clubs, hotels and stores.
Connell Bros. Co.,
Agents

DUXBAK
BELTING
TRADE MARK
Just Arrived
new stock of
"DUXBAK"
Waterproof Leather Belting
Made of highest quality leather, and guaranteed to be absolutely waterproof which insures long life and satisfactory service.
Sizes—1" to 12" wide
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai
Telephone, Central 778

Be up-to-date and when Cooking
DO IT ELECTRICALLY
BECAUSE It is the Cheapest method.
" " Cleanest "
" " Easiest "
" " Coolest "
And because it keeps your kitchen cool through the heat of summer. Food cooked by Electricity tastes better than food cooked by any other method.
A special low price per unit is charged for cooking. Cookers may be hired at Tls. 0.50 per month.
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

How To Protect
Your Skin to keep it Soft and Smooth
During the days of extreme and trying exposure, protect your skin by applying a little Pond's Vanishing Cream just before you go out. Rub it lightly into your skin—at once it disappears, leaving no disagreeable shine. With this protection, you can keep your complexion soft and smooth.
The very first application will show you how much your skin is benefited. Pond's Vanishing Cream is wholly different from any other cream you have ever used. It contains no oil and cannot make the skin shiny. Its purpose is to give you a pure greaseless cream for use in the daytime to protect your skin from dirt, wind and sun, and for use in the evening, or whenever you want your skin to look especially lovely.
Some of the famous women who use it
Many of the most famous women of the stage use Pond's Vanishing Cream constantly. Among them are Billie Burke, Elsie Ferguson, Frances Starr, Martha Hedman, Elsie Janis, Norma Talmadge, Jane Cowl, Pavlowa, Marion Davies, M bel Taliaferro, and Marjorie Rambeau.
All of the ingredients of Pond's Vanishing Cream have been carefully selected and tested, and only the purest and freshest are used. It will not grow hair or down on the skin. Try it for a week and notice how much lovelier your skin will look.
Send for free samples

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY'S
VANISHING CREAM
Sold Everywhere
Wholesale from the Sole Agents:
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89-91 Rue Montauban Telephone, Central 322

SHIP'S OFFICER IS FINED FOR ASSAULTING SAILOR

Chief Engineer Of Homestead Assessed $10 For Striking One Of Crew

William Dommer, chief engineer of the merchant steamer Homestead, was fined G.$10 and costs by decision handed down by Judge C. S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday for an assault on Isadore Darevski, a member of the crew, the language and action of the complainant being considered as mitigating circumstances.

Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, prosecuted the case, Mr. E. B. Rose appearing for the defendant. The text of the judgment follows:

The information in this cause charges that the accused:

"At the time being chief engineer of the American merchant steamship Homestead, on the twenty-fourth day of June A. D. 1919, while the said steamship Homestead was on the high seas, and within the Admiralty jurisdiction of this Court, did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and intentionally assault and beat one Isadore Darevski, by striking him the said Isadore Darevski on the head and body with his fists and by kicking him in the abdomen, the said Isadore Darevski at the time being a member of the crew of the said steamship Homestead; and thereby the said accused was and is guilty of the crime of assault."

This Court has jurisdiction over offenses committed on an American ships on the high seas and the principal question is the extent of the provocation. For it is admitted that there was an assault but the testimony, even of the prosecution goes to show that the complaining witness applied some very opprobrious and even indecent epithets to the accused immediately before the assault took place and even threatened to kill the latter. It is true that the complaining witness testifies that he does not remember having used this language but other witnesses called in his behalf as well as those of the defense are explicit and positive to the effect that he did. There had been trouble previously between the two and the feeling was evidently strong.

But while there is some support for counsel's contention that the use of such language constitutes justification for assault the weight of authority is that it merely mitigates the punishment.

The statute under which this prosecution is brought provides no minimum penalty but does provide in such cases a maximum fine of $500.00 or imprisonment for six months or both. We are disposed to agree with the District Attorney that the defendant's remedy in this case was an appeal to the master of the vessel through whom any punishment should have been imposed. But on the other hand the discipline of the ship cannot be ignored and the use of such offensive language by a member of the crew to an officer of the ship in the hearing of passengers and other officers afforded strong provocation even though as we have seen, it did not excuse the assault.

We are of the opinion upon a review of the evidence that the ends of justice will be met by the imposition of a nominal fine. The accused is accordingly sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars United States currency and the costs of this prosecution.

Business Men's Lunch
at
Sullivan's Candy Store
every day (excepting Sunday)
11.30 a.m. until 2 p.m.
Price 60 cts.

Municipal Debentures Of 1919 Loan On Sale

Loan Issued At 95 To Carry Interest At 7 Percent Payable Annually

Application forms for the debentures of the Municipal Council, of the seven percent loan of 1919 are ready for issuance, according to a notice published in the current issue of the Municipal Gazette. The debentures are to be sold at 95 until further notice and the interest of seven percent will be payable annually on December 31. The date of redemption is given as December 31, 1929.

The script will be issued in denominations of Taels 1,000, Taels 500 and Taels 100. Application forms may be obtained from the Treasurer at the office of the Finance Department, 24b Kiangse Road.

Obituary

Mr. L. D. Cooper

Mr. L. D. Cooper, of Cooper, John and Co., 4 Ezra Road, died yesterday at the General Hospital after an illness of some months. Mr. Cooper was 62 years old and had come to Shanghai from New York four months ago. He is survived by a widow and also son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Cooper. The funeral will take place at the Baikal Road Cemetery at 12:30 p.m. today.

CHINA SAILING SATURDAY

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China left Hongkong at one o'clock yesterday afternoon and is expected at Woosung at daylight Saturday morning. The liner is to sail for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco late Saturday night with the tender taking passengers and mails from the Customs Jetty at four o'clock in the afternoon. The steamer takes 500 tons of cargo and a full list of through and local passengers from Shanghai.

Andre Lebon On Way Out

The French Mail liner Andre Lebon left Port Said on Friday, June 27, is expected at Shanghai on Thursday, July 31. The steamer brings mails from Marseilles.

NEW CAFE-RESTAURANT OPENS THIS AFTERNOON

Parisien, In Ben Building On Avenue Eward VII, To Have Receptions

The new Cafe Parisien will open this afternoon with a reception and tea for ladies from four until six o'clock. Another reception, for gentlemen, will be given from six until eight o'clock and the new cafe and restaurant will open for business with a special "Night Before the Fourth" dinner, with music. Dancing in the new ball room will be in order after dinner.

The new cafe, restaurant and ball room is located in the Ben Building on Avenue Edward VII. It includes the premises formerly occupied by the Cafe Trianon and has been extended and rearranged.

There will be a spacious ball room, public dining room capable of seating 150 persons, four private dining room and a separate bar which is also fitted up attractively as a lounge and reading room.

The ball room occupies the added space at the west end of the building and is artistically finished in white, pale buff and gold. The public dining room, decorated in white and grey, is in the center with private dining rooms at the rear, and the bar, finished in dark paneling, is at the eastern end of the premises.

Band Concert Tonight

The following program will be played by the band in the Public Garden tonight, weather permitting, beginning at nine o'clock.

1. March—Slippery Hank.....Losey
2. Overture—Greeting .....Mahl
3. Waltz—Love's Proposal ...Tobini
4. Selection—Manola .....Lecocq
5. Waltz—Grande Valse Concert Mattei
6. (a). One Step—Freedom for All for Ever .....Williams
   (b) Fox Trot—The Ghost of the Ukulele .....Smith
7. Sketch—In Coonland ...Ridgood
8. Selection—The Rainbow Girl Hirsch

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Plan To Gag Press Denied By Council

(Continued from Page 1)

the same to the ratepayers at a special meeting to be convened for this purpose at an early date, with the recommendation that they be adopted.

The commission to make any provision for the licensing of the press and of printing establishments, etc., must, in the opinion of my colleagues, be regarded as serious, for although the Council has no desire to muzzle the press—and indeed it is inconceivable that the ratepayers would sanction such action on its part—it is nevertheless essential that it should be vested with every power necessary to the preservation of peace and good order in the Settlement, as was clearly established in the recent unrest, which attended the students' strike and ultimately effected the merchant and laboring classes of the community. Granted that this is so, I have the honor to submit that no power is more essential than the power of immediate action by the Council, without recourse to any other authority, to prevent the publication of any printed matter of a character that is calculated to incite to a breach of the peace and to express the view of my colleagues that this power can best be secured by the licensing of the press and of printing establishments, etc.

Accordingly I have the honor to inform you of the Council's intention, when submitting the Consular Body's text of by-laws for the ratepayers' approval, to recommend that they be approved with the following provision inserted in by-law XXXIII between the word "goats" and "or sell," viz., "or carry on the business of a printer, lithographer or engraver or print or publish any newspaper or periodical." Finally I have the honor to express the hope that, upon a reconsideration of the needs of the Settlement in the light of recent events, the Consular Body will give its unanimous support to the suggested provision and thus strengthen the hands of the Council in the matter of preventing the printing and publication of seditious, scurrilous and inciting printed matter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium
and Senior Consul.

The Gazette also contains correspondence with Consul-General Wilden regarding the new regulations put into effect in the French Concession for control of the Chinese press. The first of these letters deals with a newspaper called the Kieu Wang Ji Pao, copies of which containing articles regarding alleged poisoning by Japanese were sent to Consul-General Wilden by the International authorities. Mr. Wilden informs Mr. Pearce, in a letter dated June 18, that the editor of this publication was fined $100 and his paper was definitely closed down and asks the Council's views regarding regulations controlling publications.

Mr. Pearce in his reply encloses copies of the correspondence with the Senior Consul and the minute from last week's Gazette and expresses the hope that the French Consul-General will lend his support to the Council's proposals at the forthcoming ratepayers' meeting.

The Summer
is the time for
AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents*

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

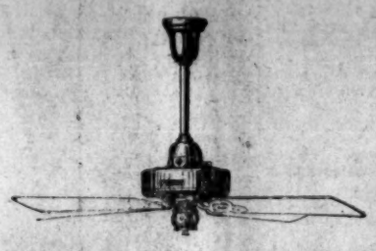
IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and many ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success.—*See pamphlet round bottle.*

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
The World's Best Blood Purifier.



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Increase Efficiency

In the office, factory, shipyard, mine, foundry, public buildings, everywhere—G-E fans make people feel better, think better and work better. The fans send the cool breezes just when, where, and how you want them.

Every G-E fan is guaranteed to give long service. Plain and Oscillating, Desk and Bracket Fans, Plain and Ornamental Ceiling Fans, and Exhaust Fans. All sizes and voltages. At uniform and moderate prices from

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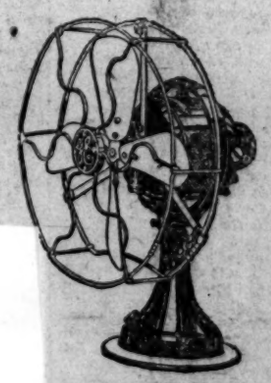
Telephone, Central 778



THE NOVEL SCREEN FEATURE

"THE SPLENDID SINNER

WITH THE WORLD'S MOST TRAGIC WOM

MARY GARDEN

IS TO BE SEEN

on July 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th

At the OLYMPIC THEATRE

SPECIAL MUSIC ***ADMISSION: $1.50 and $***

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Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

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Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1919

NOTICE

The offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to Public Business today, Thursday, July 3, being a Chinese National Holiday in commemoration of the restoration of the Republic.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, July 3, 1919. 24290

NOTICE

The offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to Public Business on Friday, July 4th, INDEPENDENCE DAY.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, July 3, 1919. 24290

The Tiram Estates, Limited

(In voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE

The Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before 31st day of July, 1919, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 that a meeting of the Creditors of the Tiram Estates, Limited, will be held at 44, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday 17th day of July, 1919, at 5 o'clock p.m. for the purposes provided for in the said section.

Dated 3rd July, 1919.
E. A. SLEE,
Liquidator.

44, Szechuen Road. 24297

THE TROCADERO

"The Troc"

I beg to announce that I have taken over the Cafe formerly known as

THE SHANGHAI TAVERN

and I hereby give notice that I accept no responsibility for any debts incurred by the former management.

"JACK" RAYNES

July 1st, 1919. 24293

MOTOR BOATS

For Business or Pleasure.

A number of Fast and Medium speed Motor Boats, Motor Tow Boat and a large Houseboat for sale.

Apply to
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road. 22240

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Voting Members will be held at the Grand Stand at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, 10th July, 1919, to discuss and if approved, pass the resolution contained in the circular issued by the Stewards dated 3rd July, 1919.

Voting Members who have not received copies of the above mentioned circular are asked to notify the undersigned without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

PLATINUM

ORDERS taken for Jewellers, Electricians, Dentists and other professions and trades.

We also buy raw and old platinum at best market prices.

Melting done promptly.

WO SHING,

Tel. C. 1577, 198 Kiangse Road. 24286

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice that a special meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, July 10, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. when the following Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.—That the Byelaws published in the Municipal Gazette on June 26, 1919, be passed and approved in substitution for the existing Byelaws, Nos. XXXIII to XXXVII, inclusive, attached to the Land Regulations.

Proposed by E. C. PEARCE.
Seconded by Ed. WHITE.

Shanghai, June 28, 1919.

A. E. Algar,
H. E. Arnhold,
F. Ayscough,
C. R. Burkill,
E. J. Cornfoot,
Edward I. Ezra,
H. H. Girardet,
R. E. Gregson,
H. C. Gulland,
C. Holliday,
Robert S. Ivy,
W. S. Jackson,
Joseph J. Keegan,
Henry Lester,
R. J. Marshall,
Reginald F. Master,
V. Meyer,
L. Midwood,
R. B. Moorhead,
E. Nissim,
J. H. Osborne,
W. A. C. Platt,
N. Sakurai,
H. G. Simms,
A. G. Stephen,
A. I. D. Stewart,
Edward Wheeley,
Richard E. Wilson,
G. H. Wright. 24198

Notice of Removal

C. Ismer & Co.

Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians

Have removed to
44 Nanking Road
next door Messrs. Luen Wo
July 1st, 1919 24236

NOTICE

We have this day removed from No. 8 to No. 15 Musuem Road.

CONTINENTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT CO. 24282

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

You can't beat it in Quality. You can't equal it in Price: BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH from 11.30 until 2 p.m. (excepting Sunday) SULLIVAN'S CANDY STORE, No. 11 Nanking Rd.

S.S. "Cadaretta"

The S.S. "Cadaretta" is now discharging her cargo at the Robert Dollar Company Pai Lien Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Saturday, July 5th, at 10:30 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY, Agents,
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD. 24283

LOST

LOST, bill of lading No. 10 calling for 1 case of silver-ware marked SF ex S.S. "TUNG WAH" arrived on 2nd June from Canton. The public is hereby warned not to accept same as it has been nullified, duplicate for same being issued.

FY KEE. 95, Tientsin Road. 24264

NOTICE

Will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the S.S. "Homestead."

W. M. GIFFORD,
Master. 24261

NOTICE

From the 1st July, 1919, Mr. Wm. Cohen is authorised to sign for our firm per procuration.

J. SPUNT & CO. 24277

Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 10th day of July, 1919, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 7th, to Thursday, 10th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1919. 24156

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

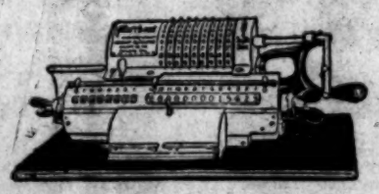
WANTED TIN PLATES

100 lbs. x 14" x 20" x 112 sheets or 200 lbs. x 20" x 28" x 112 sheets. Please send quotation, stating whether from stock or ex definite future arrival to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

YOU CAN GET 500%

more work done when you use mechanical aid and in these times when good help is scarce you should give your office force all the mechanical aid possible, especially when you know that aid to be absolutely correct and more efficient than the best man in your office. Let us demonstrate to you our figuring aids. We have machines for all purposes and will gladly put one in your office on trial.

Let us prove our statement
Phone us for demonstration



THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 2... Nanking Road, ...anghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

Silk Flags

Of all Nationalities For Sale
Small and Large Sizes

Apply to
No. 9 Chusan Road. 24239

NOTICE

We beg to announce that a charter has been obtained from the Ministry of Communications in Peking for the erection of our Electric Power Plant in Pootung, which is now well under way and will be ready for service next Spring. Our organisation is perfected along modern lines. For particulars, please apply to

THE POOTUNG ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.,
54 Ta Kih Road, West Gate, Shanghai. 24168

A Large Canner

of Canada desires a live agent to handle its line throughout the Orient on canned fruits and vegetables of all descriptions. Is able to place agent in favorable position regarding prices and terms of delivery. 24258

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

B.C. Purchasing Agency

406 London Building,
Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

The above wish to communicate with dealers and manufactures requiring representation and buying in Canada and United States. We give our whole attention to buying only and deal in goods of every description.

Correspondence invited.

Reference Bradstreet. 24253

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, furnished flat or small house, by American couple. No children. Give rate and location. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 437, THE CHINA PRESS. 24232 J. 3

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL exchange one two-berth first-class cabin on "Empress of Russia" sailing July 12th, for equally good cabin on "Empress of Asia" sailing August 9th. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS. 24271 J. 4

ADVERTISER holds passage for himself and wife on Steamer leaving Shanghai about July 15th. He desires passage on "Empress of Russia" leaving Shanghai on July 12th and is prepared to exchange his tickets for "Empress" tickets, in addition pay holders their full cost of tickets thus assuring them free passage to America in a few days time after the "Empress" sailing. For further particulars apply to Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS. 24259 J. 6

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, Canton Road, two rooms, second floor. Szechuen Road, two rooms, second floor. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road. 24247

EDUCATIONAL

HELP offered by experienced University graduate to private or conditioned students of English. Apply by letter to 759, Avenue Road. 24192

APARTMENTS

TO LET

From July 15th, one large front room, verandah and bathroom, facing the Park. Very cool in summer. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens.

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, a comfortable newly furnished flat, comprising two large adjoining rooms; small room and private bathroom. All modern comforts telephone, tennis. Garage and stabling. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, a furnished room, with balcony overlooking the river; early breakfast if required (gentleman only). Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS. 24292 J. 5

NICE room (with modern bathroom), with board, in French family from July 1st. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS. 24190 J. 4

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, nicely furnished house, garage, near French Club and Park. For period of 8-9 months. Apply China and Java Export Company. 24296 J. 9

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 2 Hart Road, Tls. 110: and 3 Temple Lane, Tls. 100. The West End Estates, Limited, 38 Kiangse Road. 24242

TO LET, from June 1st, a well detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd. 24243

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road. 24244

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road. 24245

SITUATIONS WANTED

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, at present holding responsible position, seeks change with prospects. Speaks all Chinese dialects. No objection to outports. Reply to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS. 24291

WANTED, position by competent experienced stenographer. American. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS. 24295 J. 9

YOUNG MAN, with 10 years' experience in imports in local firm, used to independent work, speaking Chinese fluently, would like to join some reliable concern permanently or temporarily. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS. 24262 J. 6

Well-qualified Chinese with office and factory experience seeks position as office assistant. Outport no objection. Apply by post to Assistant, 512 Elgin Road. 24257 J. 4

CHINESE (American-born) wants position as salesman, shipping clerk, interpreter, stock or bookkeeper and general office assistant. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS. 24202 J. 4

TYPING: Expert steno-typist will undertake typing on own machine. Moderate charges. Apply to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS. 24170

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by old-established American firm, competent lady stenotypist. Reply, stating experience and salary required, to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS. 24294 J. 5

WANTED, immediately, for large American Corporation, temporarily with possibility of permanency, a capable man to take charge of import department, with special local knowledge of metals, etc. State previous experience and salary required to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS. 24275 J. 8

WANTED, by large American import and export house, experienced stenographer. State particulars to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS. 24274 J. 3

WANTED, smart Eurasian clerk for large local import and export house. Must be good penman, quick and accurate. Apply, stating age, nationality, experience if any, and salary desired to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS. 24272 J. 4

WANTED: Correspondent well trained in English for office work. Knowledge of typing desirable but not necessary. State education and beginning salary required in letter of application. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS. 24235 J. 3

WANTED by an American firm, a thoroughly competent and experienced stenographer. Apply, stating experience and speed per minute, to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS. 24246

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE 5 seater Hupmobile in good working order, almost new tires and top, recently painted and overhauled. May be seen at the Central Garage by applying to Mr. Schlobum.

FOR SALE, Remington Junior typewriter, with leather travelling case, nearly new and in perfect condition—$105. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS. 24289 J. 4

FOR SALE, two h.p. Sunbeam motor-cycles, absolutely first-class order. Tls. 300. Apply Auto Palace Co., or E. Traissac, Route Pottier Police Station. 21481

TYPEWRITER wanted, second-hand, must be in good condition. Underwood or Remington, Royal preferred. Please state lowest price. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS. 24263 J. 3

PERAMBULATOR for sale, second-hand, but in excellent condition. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS. 24276 J. 4

GENTLEMAN bicycle, "Crown," latest American model, nearly new and in perfect condition. $70 to quick buyer. Apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS. 24265 J. 3

FOR SALE, one DODGE limousine, recently painted and overhauled, in good condition and running order. For particulars and inspection please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd. Motor Garage Telephone, West 1213. 24256 J. 3

WANTED second-hand motorcycle, in good running order. Baby Indian single, otherwise, Harley-Davidson or Indian, with side-car. Immediate possession. Apply to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS. 24229 J. 3

FOR SALE, at less than cost price, American-made, 200 volts A. C. electric ceiling fans and oscillating desk fans. Absolutely new. For particulars apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS. 24185 J. 27

FOR SALE, one Willys-Knight touring, seven-seater. Has never been driven by Chinese. A splendid running car. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS. 24193

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Starr.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	28,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin, Rotterdam.
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Société Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 滙 業

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Deputy Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN

Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiang	Osaka
	pu	Yokohama

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ..U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Shanghai	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.80
Special Reserve Fund $1,895,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
2 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

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Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Koboku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 1 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Dunera will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Saturday, July 5, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3.30 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Monday, July 7, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S. M. R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, July 11, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Wednesday, July 16, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Nera will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on July 1, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	16-18
Pemfret	"	12-14
Salmon	"	14-16
Samli	"	30-40
Soles	"	14-16
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	14-18
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	60-90
Pigeons	"	18-20
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	8-10
Apples	"	12-15
Bananas	"	6-8
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	16-20
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.50
Peaches	per lb.	8-10
Pears	"	12-14
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	8-10
Pluma	"	8-10
Pumeloes	each	25-30
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	per lb	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	"	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$1.80
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	15-20
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	"	$4.20
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.30
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.50
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	$0
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	"	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Financial And Commercial News

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways for the month of June, 1919, and for six months ended June 30, 1919, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:

	June, 1919. Mex. $	June, 1918. Mex. $
Gross Receipts	158,829.77	134,811.69
Loss by currency depreciation	39,667.99	30,535.61
Effective Receipts	119,161.78	104,276.08
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.35	24.06
Car Miles run	366,116	333,163
Passengers Carried	7,261,045	6,179,542

	6 Months ended June 30, 1919. Mex. $	6 Months ended June 30, 1918. Mex. $
Gross Receipts	966,341.11	814,656.56
Loss by currency depreciation	87,024.07	180,307.95
Effective Receipts	729,317.04	634,348.61
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	25.77	23.45
Car Miles run	2,155,329	1,998,287
Passengers Carried	43,893,569	37,050,770

LONDON MONEY MARKET

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 27.—Today's rates were as follows:

Consols, 2½ percent for account	£53¼
French Rentes 3 percent for account	Frs. 62½
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 29.79
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York	G.$4.59½
Japanese 4 percent Bonds	Y. 85
Rupee Paper, 3½ percent Loan 1854-55	Rs. 59
Bar Silver	53¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills)	3¼%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days)	3s. 6⅞d.
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days)	5s. 4d.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£106.0.0
Shells (ord.)	£9.18.9
Indos (Pref.)	£4.10.0
Indos (Def.)	£36.10.0

U. K. METAL MARKET

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 27.—Today's Metal prices were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	87	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90 percent Copper f.o.b.	91	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	22	2	6
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/- extra in flask)	18	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 sheets per case tin lined cases without hoops f.o.b. Wales	33	10	0
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers)	45	0	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½ percent)		11¾d.	
Standard Tin (cash)	238	10	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b.	38	10	0
Galvanised sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	27	10	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	235	10	0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 27.—Today's prices and deliveries were as follows:

Egyptian Cotton: Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	27.99d.
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	15.45d.
Good Middling American Spot	20.39d.
Plantation Rubber, July	1s. 10d.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ended June 29 was 238 tons.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

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Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., London, dated the 25th ultimo.

Average spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 1s. 8½d.

Average spot price standard quality First Crepe, 1s. 9¼d.

Ex warehouse (Singapore) 1s. 7½d., 1s. 8d., market uncertain.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, July 1.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Paris exchange:

War Loan:

3 percent	62.45
4 percent 1918	71.80
5 percent	88.60

EUROPEAN MARKETS

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, July 1.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—London metal market, June 30:

Copper: Cash £86.60 against £87.48. Forward £88.26.

London, July 1, Rubber:

Plantation crepe 1st latex	1/10½
Smoked	1/9
Fine hard Para	2/5½

Marseilles, June 30:

Saigon Rice	110
Japanese green peas	135
Potato starch	140

Le Havre, June 30, Cotton:

1st quality	305
2nd quality	304
3rd quality	299

Lyons, June 30, Raw Silk:

Cevennes	134
Italy	140
Syria	103–105
Japan	135
China	141
Canton	98

Marseilles, July 1:

Japanese rice 1st quality	115
Japan green peas	135
Potato starch	140

Le Havre, July 1, Cotton:

1st quality	299
2nd quality	288
3rd quality	283

Lyons, July 1, Raw Silk:

Cevennes	136
Italian	143
Syrian	104–105
Japan	138
China	143
Canton	106

LANTERN SLIDES

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SERIOUS DECLINE SHOWN IN BRITISH POPULATION

Deaths Exceed Births By 137,132 In Six Months In England And Wales

London, May 2.—For the second time since the establishment of civil registration, the registered deaths in the last quarter (ending March 31) exceeded the births. The figures for England and Wales were:

Deaths	191,922
Births	144,920
Loss	47,002

This natural decrease of population compares badly with the natural increases (by excess of births over deaths) of 51,952, 14,810, and 24,303 in the first quarters of 1916, 1917, and 1918 respectively.

The quarterly return of the Registrar General shows also that the births were 16,855 fewer than in the preceding quarter, and 17,388 fewer than in the first quarter of 1918. Males numbered 74,548, females 70,372, and the total of births registered corresponded to an annual birth rate of 15.6 per 1,000 of the population in 1917.

Deaths in the same quarter included 97,621 males and 94,301 females.

Influenza was either a primary or a contributory cause of death in no fewer than 37,697 cases.

In the three months ended December 31, 1918, the natural decrease of population for the whole of the United Kingdom was 90,130. Births were 206,358, and deaths 296,488. Adding this decrease to the figures for the first quarter of 1919 (which are for England and Wales only—Scottish and Irish returns may make the loss heavier), the decline in population is 137,132 in the six months.

The return also records that the number of persons married in England and Wales during the fourth quarter of 1918, showed a decrease of 7,842 compared with the number in the preceding quarter, but was 7,126 greater than in the fourth quarter of 1917. In the United Kingdom the number of persons married during the quarter was 178,101.

CAMERA AS HISTORIAN

Pictorial Record Of London In 1919 To Be Made

London, May 15.—Arrangements are being made for a photographic survey of London, with the object of providing, for future generations, a complete pictorial record of the appearance of the city in the year 1919.

The work is being undertaken voluntarily by members of the Camera Club in John Street, Adelphi, and the committee responsible for the organisation is headed by the Earl of Carnarvon.

"We shall not benefit greatly by the scheme," explained the secretary of the club, "but one has only to consider the remarkable manner in which familiar streets and buildings in London have altered recently to realise the value of the records in, say, fifty years' time.

"For the purposes of the survey we have divided the London area into sub-areas. A local organiser for each of these districts will be appointed, and we hope to obtain many volunteer camera workers who will undertake the task of photographing systematically the area under his direction.

"The record will not only comprise buildings and monuments of historic interest, but ordinary sites and streets. Photographs will also be preserved of all the most important events of the times."

The prints are to be of standard size and process. They will be mounted and card indexed by the Camera Club, and the deposited in the London Museum.

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*Empress of Asia	July	25th
Empress of Japan	Aug.	12th
*Empress of Russia	Aug.	22nd

* VIA MANILA

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Russia	July	12th
Monteagle	Aug.	2nd
Empress of Asia	Aug.	7th
Empress of Japan	Aug	20th
Empress of Russia	Sept.	4th

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Cloudy and misty weather with north-west breezes on our coasts. Mist and moderate breezes on the Eastern and Yellow Seas.

DEATH

COOPER: At the Shanghai General Hospital, July 2, 1919, L. D. Cooper of New York, aged 62. Funeral at Baikal Road Cemetery 12:30 p.m. July 3.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 3, 1919

The Council Explains. The Explanation Is Feeble

THE Municipal Gazette issued this morning contains a letter from the Municipal Council to M. Wilden French Consul, with reference to the proposed by-law to license foreign and Chinese papers. The letter contains this paragraph:

"You will observe—and I have the honor to emphasise this point—that the Council has no desire to muzzle the press: indeed such action on its part would be contrary to the accepted principle of the freedom of the press and could not be tolerated. The Council's only desire is to secure that measures of control which will enable effectual and immediate action when such is considered essential to the maintenance of peace and good order within the Settlement."

It is difficult to deal with that sort of a statement patiently. It is difficult not to brand it as mere camouflage or at least intellectual insincerity and dismiss it with that. THE CHINA PRESS does not wish to say that, it does want to credit the Municipal Council with good faith, but it must record its amazement at the inability of the members of that body to see certain things. At its best, what the Council says to us soothingly is, "Just let us put the muzzle on, we assure you we won't clamp it."

If the desire of the Municipal Council is not to muzzle the press but merely to "secure the suppression of seditious, scurrilous and inciting printed matter," as it says in another paragraph, then the by-law it has proposed is wholly unnecessary. It has ample power at present to do that; the existence of a license law will not really help it in doing that. So far as the foreign press is concerned, if any foreign paper under present conditions appears at six o'clock in the morning with "seditious, scurrilous or inciting matter," the municipal authorities can set machinery in motion in fifteen minutes to stop that paper. They can go to the court of the nationality of the paper, apply for an interim injunction restraining the paper from further similar action and summon the editor into court to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. To that procedure nobody can object, for it gives the editor a trial under his own law, a public hearing and judgment by a disinterested tribunal. Under the Council's plan there would be no hearing, the accused would have no right of defense, his case would be judged by his accusers and in secret. And if the Council cancelled the paper's license, it would have no redress. So much for the foreign papers. As for the Chinese papers and other publications, there is ample authority under the existing laws to check them. Editors of Chinese papers and authors of other publications are being summoned continually to the Mixed Court and tried for such offenses. What more is needed?

Suppose even that a greater check were needed. Is the proposed law such a check? Suppose every newspaper, every publishing plant, every printing press in Shanghai were licensed, does any reasonable man believe that that would really prevent the appearance of "seditious, scurrilous and inciting" matter? Is it humanly possible to trace every little handpress that exists in a city of a million people, to keep each continuously under surveillance and to know, when an objectionable leaflet appears, whence it came? It is not possible at home. How, then, in a city where we have not even got under the outer surface of the life of the race which makes up practically all of its population? How much of the secret activities of the Chinese do we really know? How much can we know? And besides, what is there in the licensing of all the printing houses in the Settlement and the French Concession to prevent a group of Chinese from getting circulars printed in Woosung or Sungkiang, bringing them into the Settlement wrapped in a parcel and distributing them at night? Isn't the thing preposterous on its face? Isn't it obvious that the only enterprises hampered would be the legitimate ones?

But the real flaw in the Council's assurance, the element against which every self-respecting newspaper rebels, is the promise of charity. The Council gives assurance that it will not exercise the power to muzzle the press; but it gets the power. And it is to the possession of that power by the Council or any other body, whether the power be exercised or not, that the press objects. And the Council cannot deny that it will have that power. The present Council may say in all good faith that it will not use its power and it may never use it, but a new Council is elected every year. What if the new Council is composed of a different kind of men? They will have made no such pledge. And they would not be bound by it if they did. There is nothing in the by-law holding any future body to such a pledge. The by-law is a flat mandate of authority to the Municipal Council so long as the by-law is on the books at any time in its discretion, without recourse to any other authority, to cancel the license of any paper and put that paper out of business. The newspapers may accept their license on the express understanding with the members of the Municipal Council of 1919 that they will not be muzzled, but there will be no such understanding with the Municipal Council of 1920 or 1921 or 1922. And in the meantime they will have acknowledged the right of any Municipal Council to do as it will with any paper, for any Council may make new conditions for the issuance of licenses whenever it wishes. Newspapers will continue then to exist purely on sufferance, they will be perpetually at the mercy of the caprice of any five men who make up a majority of any Council, they will be dependent forever on their charity. Does it take a constitutional lawyer to see that no court in the world in construing a law will give a moment's consideration to any incidental promise made at the time of the law's passing, or to anything other than what is definitely stated in the law? Good Heavens, isn't that obvious enough?

If this is the strongest defense the Council can make for its proposal, then by its own words it has not a leg to stand on.

Topics In Brief

Patience on a monument has nothing on former King Constantine, who is still watchfully waiting for brother-in-law Bill Hunzollern to restore him to the throne of Greece.—*Washington Post.*

* * *

The Germans are being fed at cost. We are not.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

* * *

"I am not an idiot."—German ex-Crown Prince. That's what they all say.—*Topeka Capital.*

* * *

What did Germany expect? An invitation to a pink-lemonade lawn-tennis party?—*Boston Transcript.*

* * *

Here's hoping Uncle Sam gets more with the money we're lending him than we've been able to get.—*Kansas City Star.*

* * *

The greatest danger in letting the Kaiser go free is that he might get on some Chautauqua circuit.—*Hopkins Journal.*

* * *

"Sure Germany is getting off easy," agrees a sympathetic soul. "She might have had prohibition forced upon her."—*Chicago Tribune.*

* * *

Mexico may not recognise the Monroe Doctrine, but the Monroe Doctrine recognises Mexico, which is far more important.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

* * *

The Germans are complaining because the treaty robs them of their "honors." No wonder they call it "impossible."—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*

* * *

"In 1914," says Professor Goode, "Germany was the world's greatest map-making country." But she tried to make one map too many eh, Prof. —*Chicago Tribune.*

* * *

That 278 persons of royal strain have lost their positions by the war has been figured out by a German professor. It is one of the brighest aspects of the unemployment situation. —*Springfield Republican.*

A Vanished Ecstasy

The Plain Truth About Mother Earth

By St. John Ervine
(*In London Chronicle*)

The war has brought Mother Earth into grave disrepute. City-bred people, satiated with town pleasures, were inclined to talk beatifically about a return to Nature; and the works of George Borrow and Richard Jeffries were in demand.

Some men and women even took cottages in the country, and led the simple life from Friday until Tuesday. They did a little digging . . . the prettier kinds of digging . . . and they talked vaguely (and obviously without experience) of the joys of rising early in the morning and running barefoot through the grass wet with dew.

They said, "Oh, and the birds!" in a breathless ejaculation, leaving you to imagine some inexpressibly wonderful thing . . . as if a bird in the country were any more marvelous than a bird in London!

But all that ecstasy has vanished. The war has killed it. Men do not now talk of Earth; they talk of earth, when, that is to say, they do not talk of Mud; and those who formerly imagined that they were getting nearer to the Great Heart of Things by reading Borrow and doing a little digging during the week-end now assert with great vigor that they never wish to see a spade again, that those who wish to have the Great Heart of Things can have it.

Even those ineffective egoists, the Conscientious Objectors, have learned from their spell of labor on the land that Mother Earth is a pleasant person to look at, but is not a pleasant person for whom to work; and the semi-celebrities who walked about the country in nice corduroy suits and toyed with the lesser celandine have come to the conclusion that digging turnips and potatoes brings a man very nearly to the condition of a turnip or a potato. We shall hear less of the Back to Nature cry in future.

The plain truth about Mother Earth is that she demands from her servitors a total surrender of the mind. All culture and learning are artificial things, strictly significant of man's revolt from Nature; and those of us who, in pre-war days, persuaded ourselves to believe that we had only to go into a little cottage in the country and live like an agricultural laborer in order to think great and solemn thoughts and produce great and wonderful books have learned that a man who spends his days in the open-air is capable of nothing but sleep or a mental activity no greater than that of chewing the cud when he enters a house.

Nature and Art are the great antagonists; Earth and Mind are at enmity with each other. The scholar has always been an indoor man, from the time of the monks of these days of dons.

I am often told by my friends that countrymen, because of their continual contact with nature, have deep and solemn thoughts in their minds, however inarticulate they may be. I do not believe it. No man can have deep and solemn thoughts in his mind and exist for years without manifesting his possession in some form or other; and most countrymen, in my experience, exist in close contact with nature all their lives without manifesting in any way that they either appreciate her beauties or possess any minds at all.

A ploughman will follow his plough up and down a field without a thought in his head other than that his furrow shall be straight. . . . a very admirable thought, of course, but no nobler than that of any townsman who wishes to do his work well. The moment he begins to think about anything else than ploughing he ploughs badly; and it is significant, surely, that the only ploughman who became a poet ceased to be a ploughman when he became a poet. If Burns had found ploughing good for poetry he would never have turned excise-man.

The earth-smell of which we used so often to read in poetry has been too often in men's nostrils since 1914 for anyone to believe that it is pleasant. The odor of damp earth may have appealed to the imagination of Meredith: it does not appeal to the senses of a man who has sat for weeks in a trench.

In the old days townsmen often threatened to return to the land . . . as if they did not know that one can only return to a thing from which one has departed . . . and countrymen often threaten to depart from the land and go into the cities. The threat is different now, and more likely to be made effective. Townsmen are threatening to stay in the cities and countrymen are threatening not to return to the land.

And in that threat lies the real great problem of the future.

Correspondence

An Optimistic View of Peace Treaty

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—As your paper is looked to to express American thought generally in Shanghai, I beg to take exception to the unduly pessimistic views regarding the results of the Versailles conference stated in your editorial of today. It sounds too much as though you deprecate the terms imposed on Germany.

It would be impossible to consider that the "past ended" on November 11 as far as Germany is concerned. To take that attitude would be on a par with pardoning or lightly sentencing a man guilty of robbery, murder and rape. Civil society has not reached that point yet, and never will. Why should it be expected in international relations? That Germany should complain bitterly was to be expected—propaganda. The only regret of the Allies should be that economic necessity required that Germany should be allowed to continue as a nation in order that she should be able to make some sort of financial reparation.

If Germany makes trouble in the near future, it will be because the Allies stopped at the Rhine instead of going to Berlin.

You are correct in stating that justice should be the keystone of international society—justice for all, *including Germany.* Condoning of overlooking premeditated murder does not constitute justice.

The recent utterances and actions of Germany's spokesmen—*not* members of "the unhorsed and fleeing government," show that the Allies need have no qualms about holding the German nation responsible for the crimes committed.

The matter remaining unsettled in Russia, the Balkans, ex-Austria-Hungary and China, which, you mention, were a long time getting into their present state, and it would be foolish optimism to expect any body of men to settle them in a session extending over a few months. I find it hard to understand what you mean by the statement "the ambitions of certain classes may have been realised and their interests satisfied." A further and detailed explanation seems necessary. The ambitions of certain hitherto suppressed nations of Europe are of long standing, have much of right and cannot be dismissed by the phrase "certain interests."

Putting the whole matter in terms of a pioneer type of civil society—a vigilance committee has been organised and has captured and imposed punishment on the principal offenders disturbing the world. The members of the vigilantes, having lost a considerable amount of time from their private business, are now trying to catch up with it a little, but their organisation has been and will be retained. Minor disturbers will take note of this fact and become orderly and law-abiding citizens again, or the committee will atend to them in due season. It is to be anticipated that war of this sort—necessary police duty—is the only type we need fear in the future, and if "our sons and our sons' sons" are members of the police forces involved, it may, be a stretch of imagination in some cases, be truly said that the pact of Versailles has signed their "death warrants." I am of the opinion that my son is safer with the Versailles treaty of peace than he would be without it.

Does not the fact that the treaty of peace comprises 400 pages mean that a considerable amount of serious study was involved in its composition and does it not indicate the magnitude and complication of the issues involved? Can we think for a moment that a victorious Germany would have consumed 400 pages in imposing her will on the Allies, had they been defeated? No, efficiency would forbid such waste. A 400-word army order would about cover the terms the Allies could expect. The mere fact that our altruistic President signed and supports the Versailles treaty should give good Americans cause to have confidence in the essential justice of the treaty.

Please, Mr. Editor, give us a rousing, joyous editorial for the Glorious Fourth to take away the effect of that of July 2. Faithfully yours.

G. F. ASHLEY.

Shanghai, July 2, 1919.

An Open Letter To Chinese Students

By A Reader

Never in the history of China has a movement been so successful and a victory so complete as has been achieved by you without bloodshed in such a short space of time. You have started to purge your country and your action has received the approval, sympathy and support of the populace in no unmeasured tone. Your strong voice of protest has been heard and taken up and the banner you have raised has been hailed throughout the land as a sign of good portent.

You have worked hard, but what is more pleasing, you have worked without arrogance and without violence. It is true you have in a way resisted but it was a passive resistance. When your action was misunderstood and your assistance was thought unnecessary you retired without demurring. You have all round been commended for your correct conduct at a time when the least false step would have made your cause a lost one. You have acted with true instinct of patriots and martyrs. You did not want to place your own people in jeopardy nor your country into further complication. You have acted well, with discretion regardless of self-effacement. Though many may not believe it that your movement was spontaneous and sincere and some have expressed their views that your action was promoted by political agitators as a means to attain their own ends, you must not let these opinions be a cold douche to deviate you from the course you have adopted, to save your country and to retain it as your own.

But you must not let your success and your enthusiasm turn your heads and forget that you are nothing but students and your proper place is the school rooms. Do not forget yourselves and become what you at present abhor, arrogant and violent. Remember that very few things can be accomplished by using brutal force and by asserting undue superiority and authority. You must not, for even a moment, forget your own position as students.

Your campaign for freedom and liberty has just begun in firmness and in all humility. Let this be your future policy. Be watchful. You have a tremendous task before you. You must bear in mind that you are but an infinitesmal part of 400,000,000 of people of your own blood who today look up to you as heroes. Although you may have the brains, the courage, the energy, the spirit of self-sacrifice and sense of honor that are needed to carry on reform you must be cautious and bide your time lest you take a false move by over anxiety to do things before you can do them.

One thing you need more than what at present you possess, financial support. So long as you carry your campaign with dignity and wisdom you will get all the support you need. Before you get thick in this campaign you must first educate yourselves and be guided by those who have been educated before you. You must not think all the while of politics, of agitation or new shibboleths, but your main object is to cultivate your mind, enrich your knowledge and detach yourself from all idea and ambition of self-enrichment at the expense of your country. Your duty is to prepare for the struggle. When you have attained all these qualities you will find yourselves capable one day of assuming without fear the position of those whom you are aiming to overthrow.

As you cannot all become officials you have other duties to perform than official administration. You have one day to educate public opinion, to elevate the masses from their terrible ignorance, to bring better knowledge within reach of the lower strata of society, to disperse the dense superstitious practises and beliefs which are the bane of China's national life, to eradicate the gullibility of the proletariat who believe all kinds of wild and senseless rumors to their own and China's detriment. These are some of the tasks you have to bear. Once the people's mind is swept of all kinds of cobwebs it will appreciate and take in all you have to give them. Then begin your work of gaining popular confidence by honest acts, good deeds and clean dealings. When the country sees such leaders as you must shape yourselves to be, the regeneration of the land will evolve of itself. At present you detest all kinds of administrators for their dishonesty. Study the pits that surround their lives, and avoid them. Remember that many began their lives with the firm determination to eschew everything that savors of dishonesty but in the end succumbed to corruption, not through their own desire but through the present official machinery. Destroy the system, reinstate new methods that will bring about clean administration. How to introduce this new system and retain it efficiently is to be the work of your body, for it is you who will one day govern your country and manage your business. You must not be obsessed with the idea that only in officialdom there is malpractice, there is also corruption in commercialdom which has also to be cleaned up.

The work of destruction is easy but reconstruction is difficult. You who have planned to destroy must have everything at hand to construct. You have shown that you hate maladministration and dishonesty. Train yourselves to administer your own personal affairs no matter how unimportant, and morning, day and night tell your beads and repeat to yourselves "Let me be honest." For without honesty history will repeat itself and you will then be the guilty ones in turn. Let your thoughts be a transcedental contempt of money and all kinds of filthy lucre. You have done something. You have shown that at present in your hearts you do not favor corruption of any degree. Let this fire be ever kindled in your altar of devotion to your country. Feed the lamp, always let the light act as a reminder of your present ideals. When you reach the age to take up administrative work, whether it be official or otherwise, you will still have to keep the light burning, which will illumine you and guide you successfully to the end. Emulate the example of the honest officials, for the history of China is rich in deeds of men who died in poverty, captivity and exile because they acted up to certain principles of virtues. Study the lives of these august men who prefer loss of position and political disgrace to vile practices. Imitate them, have them for your models and your names will be honored and handed to posterity.

Let the penetrating odors of your present action ever assail your memory as something unforgettable. Let not the present volcanic upheavings of your imprisoned passions for your country be ever permitted to become inactive. Let not your mind ever freeze with thoughts of failure. Let your conduct be a wellbred mixture of action and courtesy and not an eternity of resolutions, doubts, indecisions and rudeness. Be true to yourselves and to your convictions. One more admonition. Let not your enthusiasm overstep the limit of prudence, for then you will lose instead of gaining your object. Resist oppression and injustice but resist in passivity to show that you feel. Hear the counsel of your elders who have years of experience behind them. Never let yourselves be ever accused of being the cause of spreading the smouldering fire of ignorant agitation and turmoil. Go back to your study and apply yourselves to your books. Others will take up the work you have begun until you are ready to help in shouldering the work and the burden. Celebrate achievement in contemplative silence. Do not be demonstrative. All know what you have accomplished. Self-advertising will discredit you. All be well in the end. Vale.

H. H. W.

Shanghai, July 2, 1919.

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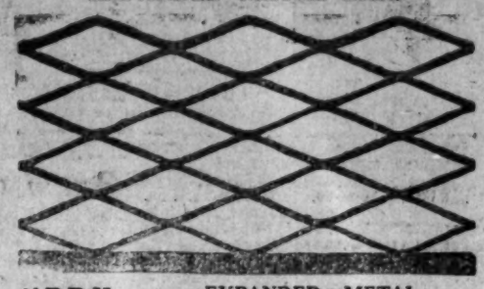

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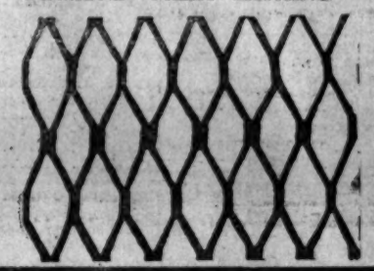

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WELL · YOU ARE UP AREN'T YOU ·
AND YOU'LL NOT GET BACK IN THAT ROOM ·
OH! IF I ONLY HAD THE NERVE TO DO WHAT I'M THINKIN'!
2-6

American Agricultural Resources

By Meade Ferguson

(In the American Review of Reviews, New York)

We believe the ultimate limit of this nation's greatness will be measured by the capacity of its lands to produce food for an ever-increasing population. With our territorial limits fixed, and the population increasing at the rate of about 2,000,000 souls annually, the rapid depletion of plant food in our arable soil is of grave concern.

The development of our other resources, the big business of our cities and industries, all depend upon the foodstuffs which must come from the soil.

We are proud of the fact that we were able to produce the food which was the great factor in winning the war; and we are going to furnish 20,000,000 tons of food necessary to save the people of Europe from starving. But how many of our people realise that if this great exportation of foodstuffs continues for many years longer we will be agriculturally bankrupt?

We are told by Government officials that if we include all the land that may be irrigated, and all the land in the South that some day may be drained, we have less than 75,000 square miles of additional land for agricultural purposes. Last year alone 35,000 square miles of that land was taken up, so it will be only a short time until all the land is brought under the plow. There are millions of acres in the East and South which have already been exhausted by continuous cropping. These lands can be restored to productivity only at great expense for commercial fertilisers and labor, and by painstaking management. Areas depleted of agricultural resources will more than offset new lands which are brought under cultivation.

By agricultural resources, we mean chemical elements which are in the soil in available form for the normal growth and development of plants. These elements are nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, magnesium, sulphur, sodium, iron, chlorin, silicon, and calcium. Besides these elements, others are often found. There are many plants which grow to maturity without sodium, silicon, and chlorin; but all the other elements named must be present for normal growth. Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen are also found in plants, but these elements are obtained from air and moisture.

The number of soil constituents liable to rapid exhaustion is limited in many cases to three, and at most four, which are nitrogen, phosphoric acid (phosphorus), potash (potassium), and lime (calcium), the latter only in exceptional cases. The reason why these are liable to be exhausted is that they exist in larger amounts than the others in the plants that are grown and in smaller amounts than the others in even the most fertile soils.

Our best soils originally contained large quantities of the three most important plant food constituents—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—which form the basis of all commercial fertilisers; but continuous cropping has mined our soils of these vaulable resources. From a yield of 40 bushels of wheat to the acre in the virgin soil in our great wheat-growing districts, the average has dropped to 15 bushels for the nation and below 10 bushels in some of the States. These conditions, if they continue, must prove disastrous.

Much of the exhausted soil in the East and South is due to the production of tobacco. At the present prices of fertiliser to farmers, one ton of tobacco takes from the soil and carries with it $150 worth of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Not many years ago a ton of tobacco did not bring to the grower as much money as the actual plant food taken out of the soil would cost him today in commercial fertiliser.

Our annual exports of tobacco average around 450,000,000 pounds or 222,000 tons, representing $33,750,000 worth of plant food taken out of the country. Yet we grow more tobacco than all the other nations combined.

A bushel of wheat exported carries with it 60 cents' worth of plant food, which is lost to us. A million bushels exported take from us $600,000 worth of plant food.

A ton of cottonseed meal carries with it $81 worth of plant food. In 1913 we shipped to European countries 564,000 tons, for which we received $15,225,798. It would cost the farmers in this country today over $45,000,000 to buy the plant food they sent to Europe that year in cottonseed meal.

A ton of linseed meal contains $66 worth of plant food. In 1913 we exported 419,000 tons, which contained over $27,000,000 worth of plant food at the present prices. We received that year for the linseed meal exported $21,982,423.

So it goes through the whole list of farm crops. We are exporting great quantities of these products, which are most exhaustive to the soil, while we import practically nothing that contains the important elements of plant food.

Many years ago the nations of Europe realised that they were facing a catastrophe from soil exhaustion, and they began to take steps to avoid it. Germany in particular set about it in painstaking, methodical manner. Her economists pointed out the great advantage to be obtained by importing raw materials and foodstuffs which are rich in plant food and by exporting finished products and manufactured articles such as chemicals, dyestuffs, toys, and also products of the soil which contain little or no plant food. This is particularly noticeable in the great efforts which were made in that country to develop the sugar beet industry. Sugar beets require a fertile soil for best development; but the sugar, the refined product, is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, which elements have no commercial value as plant food. Therefore, if the pulp and leaves are returned to the land, or fed to animals and returned as manure, the soil never becomes depleted.

Some twenty years ago a professor in the University of Goettingen, lecturing to students on the subject of agricultural economics, made the following statement:

In every million bushels of wheat we purchase from America, there are 1,575,000 pounds of plant food (nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash), which is worth 25 percent of the price we pay for the wheat. In the 20,000,000 pounds of sugar that we sell to pay for this wheat, there is not one pfenning's worth of plant food. The government is therefore justified in paying a bounty on all sugar exported, because in fostering and increasing the sugar industry more than one purpose is accomplished. Not only are the agricultural resources of Germany built up and the development of the sugar beet industry of the United States discouraged and prevented, but if the time comes when Germany will be compelled to produce her own breadstuffs our rich sugar beet lands will be ready.

Thus it was before the war: when the vast areas of sugar beet lands in our country were being depleted of their fertility by producing grain crops we were buying annually from other countries four to five billion pounds of sugar.

The time has come when this nation, like the older countries of Europe, must prepare to check the drain on its agricultural resources and conserve them for use at home. Statesmen who have charge of legislation in the future should bear in mind that in supplying the world with raw materials, especially the products of the farm, we are drawing on our crop-producing resources to an alarming degree; and that unless the prices obtained for these products are sufficient to cover the total cost of production—enabling the farmers to have a profit after replacing, with commercial fertilisers, the plant food taken from the soil—we will ultimately be poorer instead of richer, and in a short time will be in a position similar to that of the countries of Europe fifty years ago.

Industries in this country could be so shaped by legislation that consumption would more nearly equal our food production. Instead of sending such enormous quantities of raw materials abroad they should be worked up at home and the finished products exported. With our wonderful natural resources, other than agricultural, we can easily lead all nations in manufacturing. We should compete with Europe in drawing raw products from the undeveloped countries of South America and thus preserve and increase our agricultural resources so that there will be food for future generations.

Married Women Workers

(London Chronicle)

"In several Government offices the single women are developing strong resentment towards the continued employment of wives."

This statement was made a by Miss Evans, secretary of the Association of Women Secretaries and Clerks. Miss Evans estimates the proportion of married women in Government offices at 25 percent.

"I should like to make it quite clear," she said, "that no attack is made on married women who are obliged to earn their living. I know several wives who are supporting their husbands. These men, although disabled, have failed to get positions with married women who have no need to work, but who want jobs, which they are often willing to take at a lower rate, simply for extra pin-money.

"We have petitioned Government departments to this effect, but have received non-committal replies. It would be quite easy for the establishment officers in Government departments to make inquiries as to the position of the married women, and to refuse to employ those who are supported by their husbands.

"In the permanent civil service a woman who marries is compelled to resign her position, and single women who are temporarily employed feel very strongly that their married colleagues should be the first to go when dismissals are made on a large scale, and that no new women who are married should be taken on."

Mr. Griffin, labor expert of the Discharged Soldiers' and Sailors' Federation, quoted the case of a man employed at a boot factory before the war. When he enlisted, in August, 1914, he had been 24 years with the firm, and was earning £5 10s. a week. While he was away a woman took his place, presumably at a lower wage. "She has still got it, and all that the firm offers the man is a position in another town, as a branch manager, worth £2 10s. weekly," said Mr. Griffin.

"If women who are supported by their husbands are going to work for low wages it will be a tragic lookout for the disabled and discharged men," he added. "Unless the principle of equal pay for equal work is established all round, a certain class of employer will be only too glad to have the services of independent women at a low rate, letting the ex-soldier go unemployed."

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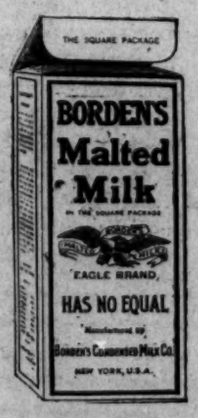

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyu**, Captain W. Phillip, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Thursday, July 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talce Maru**, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, July 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, July 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Friday, July 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Captain S. Kusakari, will be despatched from the China Marchant's Central Wharf on **Friday, July 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, July 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, July 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, 2,664, tons Captain Gibb, will leave on **Monday, July 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, July 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, 3,770, tons, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, July 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, July 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

TAKAO (FROMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **July 3**, at 2 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at 1 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, July 3**, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

Ningpo:—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, July 4**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hacau**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Saturday, July 5**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, July 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sulyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, July 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **August 19**, at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Chin Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fentien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, July 3**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang**, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave on **Thursday, July 3**, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, July 3**, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Pasage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinchang**, Captain J. H. Davis, will leaev on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, July 5**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, July 5**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration's Str. **Kaiping**, will despatch on **Tuesday, July 8**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, July 24**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Altai Maru**, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **July 27**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Amazon Maru**, Captain A. Kobayashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **July 30**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Altai Maru**, Captain D. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy or about **August**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Franrisco	
Windber	June 2
Broad Arrow	June 11
West Vaca	June 13
Maricopa	June 14
Royal Arrow	June 18
Tamaha	June 20
Venezuela	June 22
Astral	June 26
Korea Maru	June 28
For Seattle	
Fushimi Maru	June 27
For Vancouver	
Harold Dollar	June 12
Empress fo Asia	June 15
Bessie Dollar	June 27
Empress of Japan	June 28
For New York Via Panama	
Celtic Prince	May 24
Eurybates	June 14
Egremont Castle	June 28
For London, etc.	
Carmarthenshire	May 16
Shidzuoka Mara	May 11
Lycaon	May 20
Neuralia	May 24
Kaga Maru	May 26
Mentor	May 27
Amur Maru	May 29
Tokushima Maru	May 30
Yokohama Maru	June 9
Rhesus	June 10
Andes Maru	June 22
Idomeneus	June 26
Glenamoy	June 27
Glenapp	June 29
Tamba Maru	July 1
For Liverpool	
Pakling	May 11
Stentor	June 5
Teucer	June 20
For Marseilles	
Sanno Maru	May 30
Indo Maru	June 8
Suki Maru	June 29
For Port Said	
Ryufuku Maru	June 27
For Saigon	
City of Portland	June 26
For Java	
Tjimanock	June 7
Tjipanas	June 19

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The M.M. s.s. Nera will be despatched for Marseilles via Hongkong, Haiphon, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti and Port Said on Wednesday, July 16. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail Jetty at ten o'clock the same morning. The Andre Lebon of the same line will sail in August.

The C.N. s.s. Sulyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. China was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at noon yesterday and is due at Woosung early Saturday morning. The China sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same evening and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at four o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct Saturday afternoon. The tender conveying pessengers and mails on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 3.30 o'clock.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will be despatched for Moji, Kobe and Osaka at 5 a.m. Saturday.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon, with the French mails of June 23, left Port Said for Shanghai and ports on Friday, June 27, and may be expected to arrive here on Thursday, July 31.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, which left Bombay on June 22, will leave Singapre for Hongkong and Shanghai today and is due here on July 13.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, which arrived in Shanghai last week, will sail for Bombay via Hongkong, Siangapore and Colombo at daylight Saturday. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at five o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Neleus, from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Deucalion, from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teiresias left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Monday.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Sulyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

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Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
*S.S. West Sequana	July 13	*S.S. West Conab	July —
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Colombia	July 26
*S.S. West Conab	Aug. —	*S.S. West Vaca	Aug. —
S.S. Colombia	Aug. 16	S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 23
*S.S. West Vaca	Sept. —	*S.S. West Sequana	Sept. —
S.S. Venezuela	Sept. 13	S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 20

*Cargo only

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
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S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	

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Telephone Central 5058 Cable Addres "Solano"

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May	12	— San Francisco	Korsnaes	Am.	
May	15	— Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	23	— San Francisco	Wergeland	Am.	S. & Dix.
June	9	—	Nancy Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
June	17	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
June	19	— Japan	Tenju Maru	Jap.	
June	21	— Japan	Taito Maru	Jap.	
June	23	— Japan	Toeki Maru	Jap.	
June	25	— Japan	Homestead	Br.	
			Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
June	26	— Japan	Fukuri M.	Jap.	
June	27	— River Ports	Caradetta	Am.	R.D. Co.
June	26	— Swatow	Yusang	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
June	27	— Hongkong	Yungshin	Br.	
June	27	— Bombay and ports	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
June	28	— Liverpool	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
June	28	— River ports	Hwahta	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	29	— River ports	Chingchang	Chi.	
June	30	— Tsingtau	Senzan Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
June	29	— Japan	Kumanosan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	30	— River ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
June	30	— River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	30	— Hongkong	Prosper	Fr.	
June	30	— Hongkong	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	30	— Japan	Aishima Maru	Jap.	
June	30	— Japan	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	30	—	Shunchong	Chi.	
July	1	— Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	1	— Japan	Wakamatsu Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
July	1	— Tsingtau	Kohoku M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
July	1	— Hongkong	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co
July	1	— River Ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	1	— River Ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
July	1	— Japan	Sakawa Maru	Jap.	
July	2	— Tientsin	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	2	— River ports	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	2	— River ports	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
July	2	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July	2	— Japan	Osaka Maru	Jap.	
July	2	— Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	2	—	Satanta		
July	2	—	Vulganus	Rus.	R.V.F.
July	2	—	Talei Maru	Jap.	

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July	2	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
July	2	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July	2	— Tientsin	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	2	— River ports	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	2	— River ports	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
July	2	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July	2	— Japan	Osaka Maru	Jap.	
July	2	— Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	2	—	Satanta		
July	2	—	Valganus	Rus.	R. V. F.
July	2	—	Talei Maru	Jap.	

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AMAZON MARU	18,000	A. Kobayashi,	July 28	July 30
ALTAI MARU	18,000	D. Fuchigami,		August

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20
*MANILA MARU	20,000	N. Kobayashi,	July 23,	July 24

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Nemoto,	Aug. 18	Aug. 19

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	June 30	July 3

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	July 1	July 3

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Addr

T

Imperia

TEN
SIBERIA MARU
SHINYO MARU ..... Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU ..... Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU ..... Oct. 6. 1919

FOR HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU ..... July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU ..... Sept. 22, 1919

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S.S. "CHINA" ..... JULY 5th
*S.S. "NANKING" ..... AUGUST 22nd
S.S. "CHINA" ..... SEP. 14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" ..... AUGUST 7th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... AUGUST 31ts

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	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	July 7
SADO MARU,	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	July 21

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	July 23
SAWA MARU	22,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Aug. 10

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. J. Nakajima,	July 4
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Taniguchi,	July 8
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 15

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	July 5
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Murazumi	July 9
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 12
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	July 16

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. U. Tanaka,	July 15

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Naduda,	Aug. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	July 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Sept. 24

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35			524	arr.	Hsuhsien	dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	12.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	73	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.32	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	‡		220		‡				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.28
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Taochowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	‡		420		‡				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Taochowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.38		arr.	Penpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40	523	dep.	Penpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.99
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.09	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Taochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.38	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsinngchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Taochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The W. P. E. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the W. P. E. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919
Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 8, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.
24248

Prof. J. K. Seto
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

SPECIALIST
(Can Speak English Well)
Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.
X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotencey) and skin diseases.
Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.
(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2279.
17846

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE
Carry a Gold Dollar Account
WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
No. 8 Kiukiang Road

Customs Notification
No. 919

Acting under instructions received from the Inspector General of Customs, I have to notify the Public that the Revised Import Tariff of 1919 will come into force on 1st August, 1919.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 30th June, 1919.
24254

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang
Physician and Surgeon
(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)
Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL
DR. S. NAKANISHI
and
DR. G. KAWABE
Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)
23518

Cheap Sale
"Elegante," 5A Broadway, offers for sale Ladies' dresses, costumes, hats, corsets and voiles at greatly reduced prices.
24284

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Plate, Crown, Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlay.
No. 3 G. Peking Road

BRISTLES
WIDLER & CO. CHUNGKING
SKINS
Born 1915 — Still existing

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Cheklang	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	Yamashiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America	Yamashiro M.	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Foochow	Kohoku M.	11.00	11.30	..	..	..	10.30
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kwangse	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan & America	Yawata Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Dunera	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Dunera	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Chefoo	Hsinchang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton.	Wingsang	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Saturday, July 5.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	China	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Choysang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe, via U.S.A.	*China	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30
Sunday, July 6.							
Hongkong	Mishima M.	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
Monday, July 7.							
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom, via Suez	†Priam	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Chikugo Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, July 11.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Russia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30

*Specially marked
† Parcels only.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous nigha's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
B I I I	May 7		Suma	Jap. Cruiser
O D W	Apr. 30		D de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat
O D	May 24		Teal	Br. gun-boat
2 C	June 12		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
S p	June 18		Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat
P & O B I	June 18		General Alava	Am. gun-boat
I C	June 19		New Orleans	Am. cruiser
S p.	June 19		Yodo	Jap. gun-boat
B N B	June 19		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 2	— River ports	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 2	— River ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
July 2	— River ports	Tehhsing	Br. H.O.S.S. Co.
July 2	— Japan	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 2	— Japan	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 2	—	Store Nordiske	Dan. G. N. T. Co.
July 2	— Foochow	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 2	— Foochow	Nisshu Maru	Jap.
July 2	— Wenchow	Yoro Maru	Jap.
July 2	— Cruise	Yekishin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
July 2	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi. Customs
July 3	— Wuhu	Howick Hall	Am. A.S.P. & Co.
July 2	— Hankow	Klenkong	Chi. W. & Co.
July 2	— Tsingtau, Dairen	Singan	Br. B. & S.
July 2	— Newchwang	Liyun	Br.
July 2	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
July 2	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.

Siccawei Weather Report

Remarks on the 1.—Misty and overcast weather with very light rain at 19h in our regions. A depression travels from Kiangsi across Chekiang towards the Eastern sea. The typhoon of the Marianas had splitted in two centres, one of which is now progressing WNW towards Luzon.

Morning of the 2.—Showers in the morning; sunshine between 6 and 7 a.m. then misty and gloomy, raing weather still prevailling.

Wednesday, June 2, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.64	29.69
Variation for 24 hrs.	†0.03	†0.06
Variation for 12 hrs.	†0.03	†0.02
Wind—Direction	NE	E
Wind—Miles per hour.	1.9	1.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	69°6	7186
Humidity	99	10
Nebulosity (0-10)	10	10
Rainfall, inches	0.28	0.52

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yukah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chungan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Chungan dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yukah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kaskai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.38*	*10.56*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.06	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao..	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$620 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$4371
North China	Tls. 225 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 180
Yangtsze	Tls. 180
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$250
	Tls. 22½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$141
Hongkong Fire	$320
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	
Indo-China Pref	$152
"Shell"	190/-
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 38 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Taub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$158 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 138½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 26½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 98½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$95 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 285
E-wo Pref	Tls. 86 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 200 B.
Oriental	Tls. 97½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 198 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 35½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 83 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$157 B.
Green Island	$8 B.
Langkats	Tls. 20½ CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 107½
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5 B.
Weeks	$12 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 0.85 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.35 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 15½
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10½ B.
Padang	Tls. 9 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.70 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.85
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Tebong	Tls. 14 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 78 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 73 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 150 B.

S. Sellers Sa. Sales B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. Central 398

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. China.....July 5
For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera...July 4
For United Kingdom
*Per B. & S. s.s. Priam.....July 7
For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. July 3

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru July 5
From India, etc.
Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara...July 13
*Parcels only will go by the steamer Parim.

TELLS HOW THE KAISER TRIED TO RETAIN THRONE

Faithful Prussian Stood By Him Against Advice Of All Army Commanders

FIRST QUIT AS EMPEROR

Wanted To Fight His Rebellious People—Army Chiefs Finally Told Him He Must Flee

Berlin, April 19.—The Freiheit of Berlin publishes a memorandum by Count von der Schulenburg, commander of the Gardes du Corps regiment, giving a detailed account of the decisive events leading up to the flight of the ex-Kaiser and Crown Prince to Holland.

Of the dramatic meeting between the ex-Kaiser and his Generals, von der Schulenburg says:

"Arriving at Spa on November 9, I found that all the headquarters staff were in a depressed mood, and seemed to have almost lost their heads. Field Marshal von Hindenburg had just made a speech announcing that revolution had broken out in Germany. When it was pointed out to me that the Kaiser must abdicate, I rejected the idea, saying that the army was loyal to the Emperor. I was asked thereupon to go with others to the Kaiser's headquarters, where Marshal von Hindenburg, Gen. von Plessen, Gen. Marschall, Gen. Groener, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Admiral von Hintze, and others were already assembled.

Hindenburg Offered To Quit

"Field Marshal von Hindenburg told the Kaiser that he must offer his resignation, because as a Prussian officer he could not say to his King what he had to say. In reply to this the Kaiser said: 'We must see first.'

"Gen. Groener thereupon took the word and declared in a long speech that the position of the army was desperate, and that Germany was in the hands of the revolution. Civil war, he said, threatened to break out at any moment in Berlin. He declared that the army was no longer reliable, and, in his opinion and that of Marshal von Hindenburg—a view which was shared by his divisional chiefs and Quartermaster General—the only salvation for the Fatherland lay in the immediate abdication of the Kaiser.

"The Kaiser, taking me aside, declared that he did not desire to abdicate and that Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne must first immediately be recovered with the aid of chosen commanders and specially picked troops.

Kaiser Demands Proofs

"A long discussion followed, in which Gen. Groener again and again declared that events had already gone so far that it was too late for such resolves, and that the power of the insurrectionaries in the whole of Germany was already so far organised that no contest with them could be undertaken with any prospects of success.

"The Kaiser then asked Gen. Groener how he had come to this view regarding the feeling of the army. Schulenburg, he said, had given him an entirely contrary impression, to which the General replied that he was of another opinion. The Kaiser thereupon said very sharply: 'I desire from Marshal von Hindenburg and yourself a report in black and white, but only when you have ascertained the views of all the Commanders in Chief.' The Kaiser emphatically declared that in no circumstances did he want civil war, and that he would never demand this of the army. He had only one wish—namely, to take the army back home in solid order.

Harsh Verdict From Groener

"Gen. Groener replied: 'The army will march back home under its leaders and commanding Generals, but not under the leadership of Your Majesty.'"

"I contradicted this view.

"Marshal von Hindenburg then spoke again, saying that, while every Prussian officer must doubtless hold the views expressed by Count Schulenburg, nevertheless all the reports from the homeland and the army made abdication an unavoidable necessity. He and Gen. Groener could no longer undertake responsibility for the reliability of the army.

"The Kaiser then closed the discussion with the words: 'You must ask all my Commanders-in-Chief about the feeling in the army. If they report to me that the army is no longer loyal to my person, then I am ready to go, but not before.'

Alarming News From Berlin

"While the discussion was taking place telephone messages from the Imperial Chancellery were continually arriving concerning the gravity of the situation in Berlin and demanding the immediate abdication of the Kaiser. The last of these communications reported street fighting in Berlin.

"These declarations made the deepest impression on the Kaiser, who was apparently resolved to sacrifice his person in order to avoid civil war.

"I then told the Kaiser that it could at the most be a matter of his abdication as Kaiser of Germany and not as King of Prussia. The Kaiser agreed to my proposals, saying that he would under all circumstances remain King of Prussia and would not leave the army. He ordered an immediate telephonic inquiry to be made of the Governor of Berlin, and went into the garden with his adjutants.

"The Governor reported the prospect of civil war, adding that the situation was hopeless because the troops were not reliable. He confirmed the reports previously received from the Imperial Chancellery that street fighting had already begun in Berlin.

Learns Army Deserts Him

"The Imperial Chancellor then telephoned that civil war was inevitable unless the Kaiser's abdication were announced within the next few minutes.

"Marshal von Hindenburg, Gen. Groener and Admiral von Hintze then went into the garden to make their report to the Kaiser.

"I myself received the Crown Prince, who had hurried to the scene, and asked him to persuade the Kaiser not to act with undue haste. The Crown Prince had a short conversation with his father, after which Col. Heye made his report.

"Col. Heye declared that all the army commanders said that the army could not be counted upon in the event of civil war.

"I interjected that no soldier would break his oath to the colors, to which Gen. Groener replied:

"'The oath to the colors and the Supreme War Lord are only an idea.' I refused, however, to be convinced.

Tries To Remain A King

"Admiral von Hintze then came in with a telephone message that the situation in Berlin was extremely menacing. He himself must resign, he said, and the monarchy could not be saved any longer if the Kaiser did not abdicate immediately. The Kaiser then gave instructions that the Imperial Chancellor should be informed that he would abdicate as German Emperor but would remain as King of Prussia and not leave the army.

"At this moment Chief of Imperial Chancellery Wahnschaffe telephoned that the declaration of the Kaiser's abdication must be in Berlin within the next few minutes.

"In the afternoon, therefore, the Kaiser's abdication as German Emperor was telephoned by Admiral von Hintze to Berlin. At 8:10 p.m. the declaration of abdication, as circulated by the Wolff Bureau, arrived in Berlin. The Imperial Chancellor had, however, already issued the decree without awaiting the receipt of the Kaiser's formal declaration.

"The Kaiser received the news with deep emotion but perfect kingly dignity. When saying goodby, he said to me:

"'I will remain with the army,' but at the conference which immediately followed Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Groener expressed the fear that the Kaiser must leave headquarters and go to Holland, as they could not guarantee his safety, even for another night. Admiral von Hintze was instructed by the Foreign Office of Berlin to take the necessary steps for the Kaiser's departure to Holland."

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 24.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:

Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 8d.
Tenders at 1s. 8d.
Receive 48 percent.
Deferred Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 7 1/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 7 1/32d.
Receive 48 percent.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 10.000.000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 10.000.000.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July	5 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July	5 —	San Francisco	Kaiyei Maru	Jap.	D. & Co.
July	8 —	New York	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
July	10 —	Seattle	West Munham	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	12 —	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	13 —	San Francisco	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	13 —	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	15 —	San Francisco	Cardareta	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	15 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	19 —	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	23 —	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	23 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	25 —	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	2 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	7 —	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug.	9 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	10 —	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug.	15 —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Aug.	16 —	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	16 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	22 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	— —	San Francisco	West Conab	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sep.	13 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	14 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sep.	— —	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July	5 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	8 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	9 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	12 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	13 —	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	15 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	16 —	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July	3 —	Calcutta via Japan	Japan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
July	5 —	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
July	7 —	London	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	17 —	Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
July	18 —	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
July	20 —	London	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
July	20 —	Genoa	Glenavy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	20 —	London	Awa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	21 —	London	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	21 —	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	24 —	London	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July	31 —	London	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
July	— —	London	Kansas	Am.	J.M. & Co.
July	— —	London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	7 —	Liverpool	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	17 —	London	Nagoya	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July	3	5.30	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	3	4.00	Amoy, H'kong, Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
July	3	—	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July	4	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
July	4	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
July	5	—	Foochow	Haesn	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	5	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
July	8	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
July	10	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
July	22	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July	3	D.L.	Wuhu and Hankow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.
July	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
July	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
July	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
July	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
July	5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
July	5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
July	6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
July	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
July	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

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Steamed Potatoes Brown Potatoes
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